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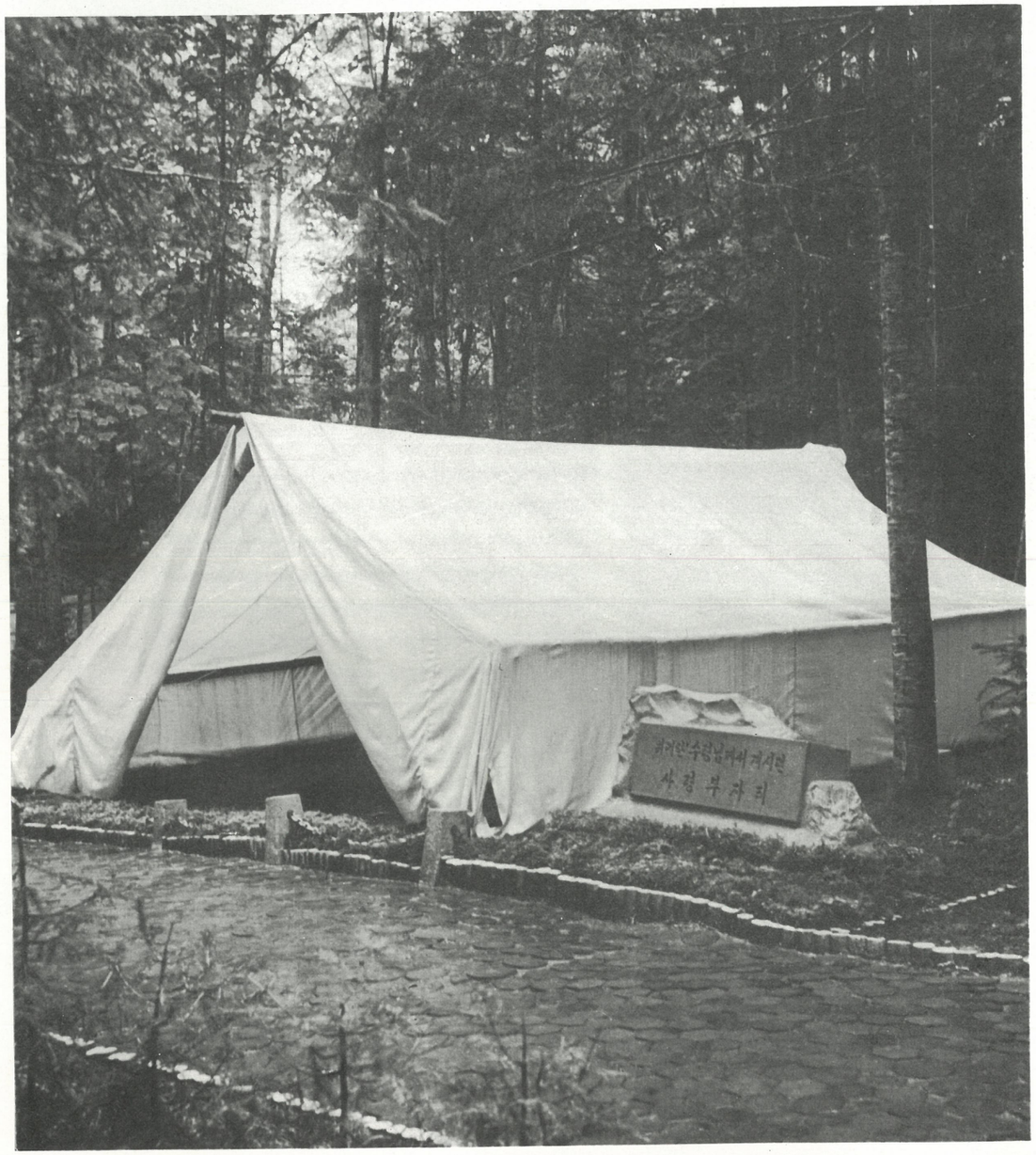
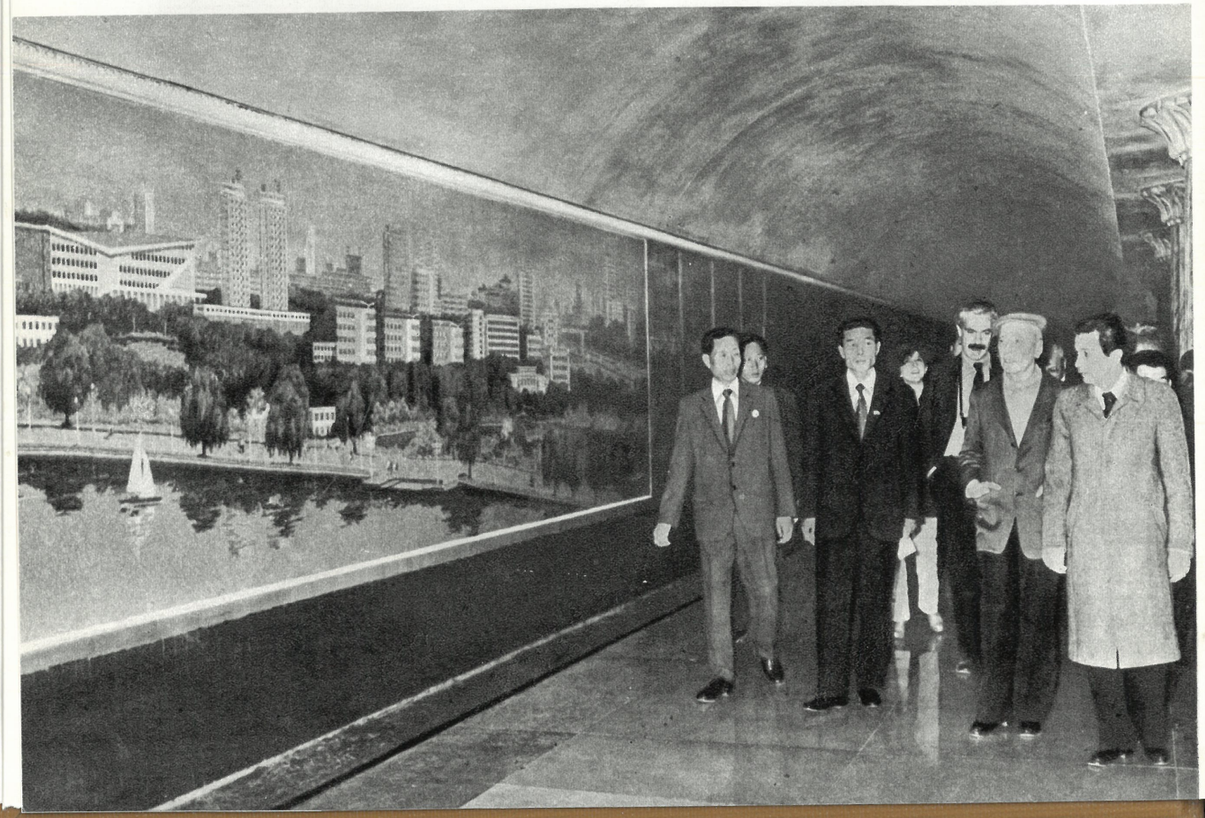


Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, shakes hands with Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party

ICP DELEGATION VISITS OUR COUNTRY

Comrade Enrico Berlinguer poses for a photograph with the artistes after presenting a basket of flowers to them in congratulation of their successful performance of the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise"

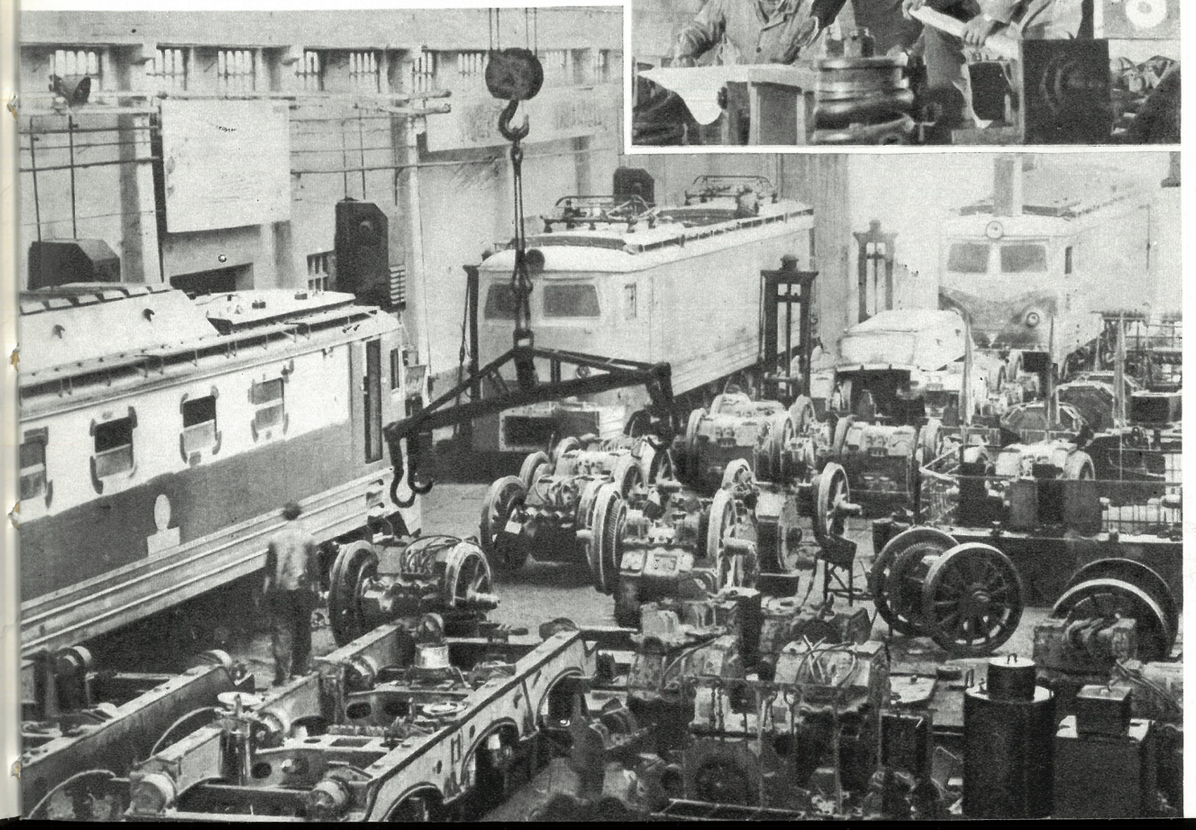
The delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Comrade Enrico Berlinguer inspects the Pyongyang Metro



Greeting the Sixth Party Congress

—AT THE KIM JONG TAE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY—

Assemblage of electric locomotives is sped up



A three-revolution team member and a worker

Agitation is conducted for greater work results

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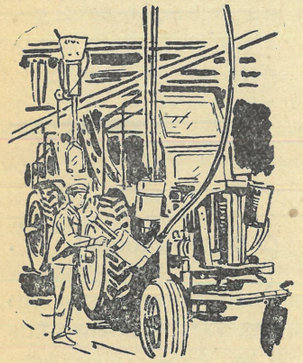

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FRONT COVER: The modern Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The site of the headquarters at the Konchang camp where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped on the way to the Musan area for successful operation during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

INSIDE BACK COVER: More mining machines are produced

BACK COVER: A rainbow rock

Non-Alignment Movement—A Powerful Revolutionary Force

Revolution develops and the times go ahead mightily along the road of social progress even in the complicated situation.

It is not fortuitous.

In all eras and revolutionary stages the motive power of age and revolution is the masses of the people, the makers of history, and the progressive forces representing them.

The non-alignment movement is a great driving force advancing our times dynamically along the road of progress.

It appeared on the stage of history as an independent political force under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and moves from victory to victory. This demonstrates the greatness and invincible power of the movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era."** (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VII, p. 233.)

The non-alignment movement is invincible because it reflects the main trend of the present age.

Ours is an era of independence and independence represents the main trend of our times.

Many countries of the world demand independence and an increasing number of people even in the capitalist countries, to say nothing of those of the socialist countries and the newly-independent countries, want to live independently.

Because of this irresistible trend of independence the non-alignment movement with independence as its idea is invincible.

It is invincible also because it correctly reflects the interests of the non-aligned states.

It aims at realizing complete independence the working class has longed for. The struggles of the non-aligned states for sovereignty, independence and neutrality are all for independence. Its member states can realize independence in the course of making their revolution well in accord with their revolutionary stages. The movement makes it its sacred duty to sincerely help the revolutionary cause of its member states.

As the interests of the movement accord with those of its member states, each member nation faithfully takes part in the movement and in the course the movement steadily advances as a whole.

In the course of the triumphant march of the movement, the world revolutionary forces greatly increase and the imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces, the refuse of history, weaken markedly.

The non-alignment movement should be conducted more energetically for realization of complete independence, the desire of humankind.

Social progress and the lofty revolutionary cause of the people can be achieved only through an unending struggle.

The movement must be vigorously conducted especially to overcome economic difficulties created in its member states and successfully frustrate the imperialists' dividing and alienating moves.

Their economic difficulties are temporary

ones caused by colonial rule.

Therefore, if its member states maintain comradely relations, exchanging experiences and closely cooperating with each other in accord with its idea, they can overcome their economic difficulties. This is eloquently proved by the historical experiences of the movement.

If its member states take part insincerely in the movement to overcome their economic difficulties in any other way, they can never save themselves from the crisis and, in the end, make a mess of the revolution, tricked by the cunning imperialists.

Only when they further strengthen and develop the movement can they prevent the economic crisis, consolidate their political independence, and successfully foil the imperialists' dismembering and alienating moves.

As reality shows, the imperialists, who have disliked the rapid development of the movement, are now working in every way to destroy the non-aligned countries one by one by dismembering and alienating them and throw the movement into a crisis.

The discord and armed conflicts of the non-aligned countries in recent years, without exception, were caused by the imperialists behind the scene. They, taking advantage of the temporary difficulties of these countries, are cunningly trying in every way to make their political independence nominal and control and subordinate them.

Unless the member states of the movement cooperate and unite with each other and fight for their common cause, they will finally play into the hands of the imperialist and counter-revolutionary forces.

All this clearly shows that it is imperative to further strengthen the non-alignment movement.

The non-aligned countries should steadily deepen this movement to realize its lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

To do this, they must firmly maintain independence.

Independence is their inalienable right and life.

Independence is essential to keep national dignity, honour and sovereignty and bring about national prosperity; and it renders it possible to strengthen the unity and cooperation between countries on an equal footing and to be faithful to the idea of the movement.

In order to deepen and develop the movement, it is necessary to hold high the banner of anti-imperialism.

Only by upholding that banner it is possible to frustrate the plots of the imperialists who are trying to destroy the movement, regarding it as a thorn in their side, and to remove the danger of war and build a new prosperous society with success.

In order to energetically develop the movement the non-aligned countries must strengthen unity and cooperation.

Unity and cooperation are the source of power for this movement and the decisive guarantee for the victory of the anti-imperialist common cause.

The member states of the movement should not only firmly unite politically but closely cooperate economically.

Only then can they smash the imperialists' cunning tricks, bring about their independent development and materialize the idea of independence with success.

All the member states of the non-alignment movement will move ahead vigorously to completely realize the lofty idea of independence, the highest ideal of humankind, by developing the movement more energetically.

Kim Gwang Su

Preparing Armed Struggle

FORMATION OF KOREAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY

In mid-June 1930, when the Japanese imperialists were making desperate efforts to escape from ruinous economic crisis, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited a village called Kalun where Koreans lived.

There were already leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League who had come from many big cities and rural districts.

They held a meeting in top secret under the guidance of the great leader for three days in spite of surveillance of Japs.

At the historic meeting recorded as the Kalun Meeting in our people's glorious history of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he defined the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and put forward the Juche-oriented line and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution—the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of anti-Japanese national united front, the policy of founding a party, etc.

Then he set about the work of forming the Korean Revolutionary Army as the first step for preparing the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Before its formation he worked out with all his heart its programme. In the programme he defined the KRA as a revolutionary armed body of Korean revolutionaries fighting for Korean independence and people's freedom and liberation, as the basis of the revolutionary armed forces to be founded.

On July 6, 1930, immediately after the Kalun Meeting, he proclaimed the formation of the KRA with the core elements of the YCL and the AIYL at Guyushu.

The KRA was the first revolutionary armed body of the Korean revolutionaries guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary idea and its mission was to carry out the strategic tasks to be solved in the preparatory stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Encouraging the KRA men full of emotion and joy, he delivered a historic speech on the formation of the KRA.

He analyzed various forms of anti-Japanese struggles waged by our people before and after the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and the causes of their failures and stressed that for national independence they should defeat the aggressive armed forces of the Japanese imperialists and that to do so they should conduct not scattered armed activities but an organized armed struggle based on the scientific strategy and tactics. Then he said that they should make thorough preparations for success in the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist burglars and defined the KRA's character, mission and task.

The KRA's task was to train the nuclei of the armed ranks, lay mass base on which the revolutionary army could rely for its operations and make thorough military preparations.

The KRA's programme and organizational norm were published and arms and red bands stamped "KRA" were given to its members.

After its formation he gave its members

knowledge and training needed for political and military activities, pointed out areas of activities to small armed groups and sent them to the border area, the homeland, central, east and south Manchuria.

Staying in the Guyushu and Kalun areas he gave unified guidance to their activities.

RURAL REVOLUTIONIZATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to make the Korean revolution a success, we must also arouse and unite all the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and marshal them for the sacred struggle against the Japanese."

Despite the pressure of the work to lead the overall Korean revolution, he guided the KRA members operating in Kalun and Guyushu and thoroughly revolutionized these areas and turned them into a firm base of the KRA.

At that time he paid special attention to keeping daytime and evening schools and sent good KRA members to teach in schools and set up a two-year advanced course at the Samgwang School to train nuclei of the armed struggle.

He went to fields and homes and awoke peasants, helping them in their work. Often he gave lectures to the masses. He also carried out art activities and publishing work.

He went to Wujiazi where KRA members were operating, formed revolutionary organizations such as the Youth League, the Women's Association, the Children's Expeditionary Corps and intensified the political education of their members, thus revolutionizing the village.

Also he personally revolutionized the Antu district.

KRA members and underground political workers operating in various places, following his example, energetically struggled to revolutionize vast rural districts. Through this struggle they trained core elements of armed ranks to be built and laid a solid mass basis of the revolutionary army.

The KRA men always went deep into among the popular masses and vigorously conducted political propaganda. Revolutionary organizations appeared rapidly in broad rural areas where they were active and broad masses were united in them.

As a result, in towns and villages, ore and coal mines in broad areas including the area along the Tuman-gang River, the revolutionary organizations were rooted among the masses and broad masses, except a tiny handful of reactionaries, came under their influence.

SMALL ARMED GUERRILLA DETACHMENT

To execute the wise line of the great leader, from the first the KRA men carried out bloody military activities in different places in close combination with political activities.

Through various bold activities such as attack and capture of weapons they dealt heavy military blows at the Japanese imperialists and demonstrated their indomitable fighting spirit and lofty spiritual and moral qualities.

A small KRA armed group led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon fought many battles, conducting organizational and political activities in the border area along the Amnok-gang River.

They went deep into the homeland and imbued broad sections of people with the revolutionary thought of the great leader and attacked the Pabal-ri police substation and fought Taedoksan battle and Cholbuam battle, terrifying the enemy.

The gun report made by the KRA in the homeland served as the fire seed which kindled the flame of struggle throughout the country.

The KRA members gave military training to organized youth in different places. They taught the Women's Association members how to handle arms and gave military training to the members of the Children's Expeditionary Corps.

The KRA men and other Korean revolutionaries set up paramilitary organizations according to the instructions of the great leader and expanded and strengthened them. Thus, in almost all places along the Tuman-gang River, the Red Guards, the Workers' Pickets and the Children's Vanguard appeared involving many youth and children.

The Red Guards' battalions or companies were formed in the revolutionally organized districts and platoons in villages in the wide area along the Tuman-gang River. Through the struggle their members increased sharply.

The Workers' Pickets were formed of railwaymen, miners and lumberjacks in the area along the Tuman-gang River and the Children's Vanguards were organized in the important revolutionally organized districts and there were regiments in counties, battalions or companies in districts and companies or platoons in villages.

When the preparations for the formation of armed ranks were made the great leader formed a small armed guerrilla detachment at Antu with the KRA members, leading core elements tempered through underground activities and best YCL members. It was the prototype of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (the Korean People's Revolutionary Army) founded on April 25, 1932.

Drawing on the experience gained in the formation of the detachment he wisely led the work to organize such armed units in different places along the Tuman-gang River.

Those selected from different places came to Antu to get the instructions of the great leader and see the detachment. In the early spring of 1932 such detachments appeared in Wangqing, Yanji, Hunchun and Helong.

The great leader appointed KRA members and YCL members reared by himself as commanding personnel or political workers of the new detachments.

Many comrades tempered through the Spring Struggle (sequence of the Autumn Struggle of over 100,000 peasants organized by the great leader in autumn of 1931 against the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices, feudal landlords) in the whole area along the Tuman-gang River joined the armed detachments. Through bloody struggle to seize weapons from the enemy the detachments were armed.

After its appearance the KRA, the first revolutionary armed organization of the Korean revolutionaries, conducted energetic political and military activities and made full preparations for waging an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists under the banner of the Juche idea.

This taught a valuable lesson that if one united popular masses and aroused them to struggle one could do successfully the great work of building strong revolutionary armed forces even without government, state support or the basis of regular army.

There is nothing stronger than the power of the popular masses. The KRA under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proved this great truth through its practical struggle.

Kim Song Sun

Kumsong Tractor Plant

Hundreds of years have passed since humankind enjoyed the benefit of modern machines as a result of the industrial revolution.

Other countries introduced tractors in agricultural production over a century ago.

In our countryside, however, such primitive farm implements as hoe, sickle and plow were chief labour tools for thousands of years till the country's liberation. So our peasants had to do exhausting work from generation to generation.

But today many tractors, trucks and other modern machines are working in our socialist cooperative fields.

It was after the establishment of our tractor industry that the rural technical revolution started on a full scale in our country.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant began to produce tractors over two decades ago.

Two decades is a short period of time in the history of a country.

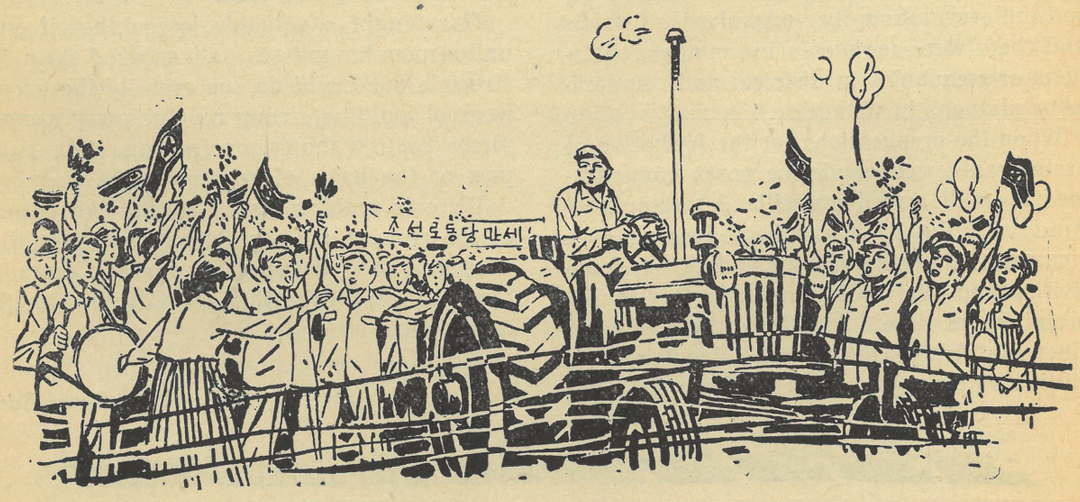
In this short time, how we produced tractors to meet the age-old desire of our peasants, how we manage and operate such a big and modern factory and how much our people changed?

Tractor No. 1 Running to Pyongyang

On October 10, 1958, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung paid his fifth visit to a farm-machine factory (today's Kumsong Tractor Plant) after the war and gave the workers there the task of manufacturing tractor.

That day he told them in detail about the situation of the country and its prospect and said that our countryside where socialist cooperation had been completed urgently required more tractors and other modern farm machines.

Saying that suppose we needed 35,000 tractors it would take us over ten years to



import them if we brought in 3,500 every year and so we could not rely on others, he earnestly called upon them to boldly produce tractors by themselves in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Leaving the factory, he said to the workers full of confidence:

"The Party trusts in you. I firmly believe that you will successfully carry out this task given by the Party."

Taking his on-the-spot teaching, the workers firmly resolved to make tractors by themselves without fail.

But they met many difficulties and bottlenecks. It was quite a task to the factory at the time to manufacture tractors by itself.

It had only a few lathes and drilling machines and some technicians and skilled workers. It had not a single sheet of design or technical document of tractor. The class enemies worked in every way to hinder them from producing tractors.

The workers, however, did not shrink back before difficulties and obstacles.

They brought two tractors and completely disassembled one of them, and copied its parts one after another. They made a small part after scores of failures.

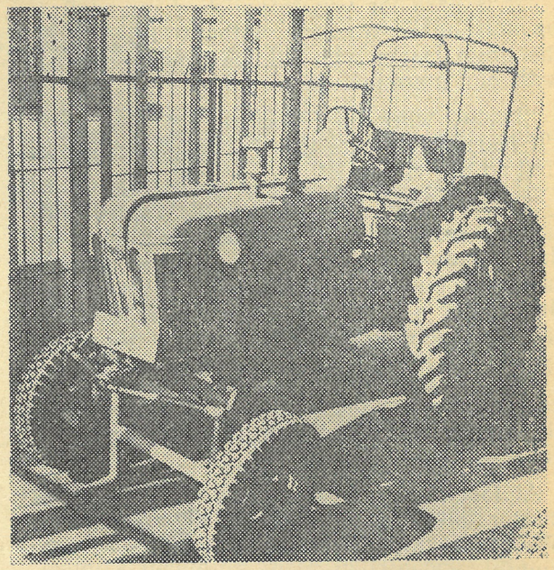
Filing some parts that could not be processed by the lathe or drilling machine they perfected them as they had no design. They polished precise parts with rice straw or straw rope as there was no such machine. This was so hard that they were all wet from top to toe with sweats.

Recalling that time, old man Kim Gum San, who has devoted his all to the production of tractors since the manufacture of the first tractor, said:

"Though we worked forgetting food and sleep to make the first tractor we did not feel tired at all. We poured all our wisdom and energy into the worthy work to rapidly put into reality the great plan of the fatherly leader to free our peasants from hard labour as early as possible."

The great leader, born in a thatched house with low eaves, experienced in person hard labour, helping his grandparents in farming in his childhood and never forgot peasants doing hard labour.

In the hard days of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, he sent back an ox presented to the Korean People's Revolutionary



The first tractor "Chollima" made by our working class

Army to its owner for the peasants, and sent a horse captured in a battle to a peasant for his farming.

After the country's liberation he distributed land among the peasants and saw that farm-machine hire stations were set up in different parts of the country to lessen their arduous labour.

One day immediately after the ceasefire, he, giving on-the-spot guidance, saw a peasant's ox-cart stuck in a swampy rice field. He pushed the cart out of the field with its owner on to the road, offered a cigarette to him, lighted it for him, and said to him that when the country's economic situation bettered he would send tractors to the countryside and asked the peasant to tell the story of that day as an old story then.

The workers were deeply moved by the boundlessly warm love of the fatherly leader, who wanted to emancipate even from hard and exhausting work our peasants freed from exploitation and oppression once and for all.

Skilled worker Kim Gum San talked with a young apprentice from a farm village, doing polishing work:

"It is hard for you to polish, I guess. But we must make tractors without fail. It is the great leader who will be most delighted with our manufacture of tractors...."

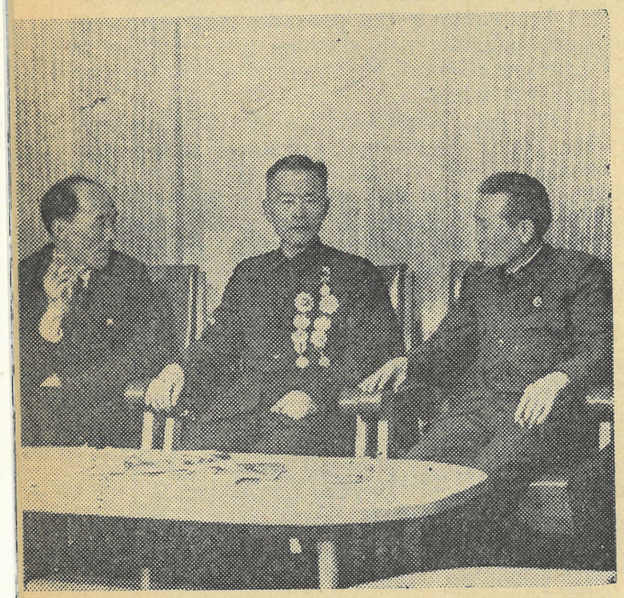
"Uncle, when the tractors are produced, I'll learn to operate the tractor and drive it first to my village...."

They overcame difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, picturing in their minds the future of the rich and powerful country when tractors would be massproduced, out of a single desire to lighten the fatherly leader's anxiety.

They succeeded in making the reflector case after more than 30 failures. They made the engine body and gearbox after innumerable setbacks.

At last they succeeded in manufacturing a tractor, processing nearly 2,000 kinds of accessories and parts in a little over one month.

Labour Hero Kim Gum San and other workers, makers of the first tractor



When the first tractor was started, the workers of this factory, cooperative farmers, public servants and pupils danced round it for joy.

On November 14, 1958, the first tractor "Chollima" started for Pyongyang where the great leader was, amid the loud cheers of a large crowd.

When it was passing the Chongsan Plain, shaking the ground across a hill the farmers carrying on the irrigation work in the rice fields after autumn harvest rushed out on to the road.

A farmer firmly grasped the driver's hand and said in an emotion-charged tone:

"Comrades, you have had much trouble. Thank you very much for making tractor to meet the age-old desire of us peasants".

"Don't mention it. You must thank not us but the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who guided us to make the tractor."

When the driver said this the peasants gave cheers at the top of their voice.

At last the tractor arrived at the Party Central Committee. The fatherly leader was very much pleased and firmly grasped the hands of the workers. He looked satisfactorily at the pleasantly-moving tractor.

He said, full of joy, to a functionary of the factory, patting him on the shoulder:

"Good. You have had much trouble. As you conducted a bold struggle, another mysticism was smashed.

Please convey my thanks in the name of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet to the workers of the Kiyang Tractor Factory who produced tractor for the first time in the history of Korea."

After taking a close look at the tractor, the fatherly leader said that more than 3,000 tractors should be produced annually for the countryside.

The production of the first tractor "Chollima" was indeed a great historic event in realizing his great plan to free our peasants from difficult labour thousands of years old.

Kwon O Sik

From Leap to Leap

July 26, 1973 was the day before the 20th anniversary of the victory of our people in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors and for the country's freedom and independence.

That day the Kumsong Tractor Plant in festive attire was a swaying sea of flowers.

There was the grand commissioning ceremony of the big automated plant in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Rainbow-coloured fireworks and balloons were set off into the air.

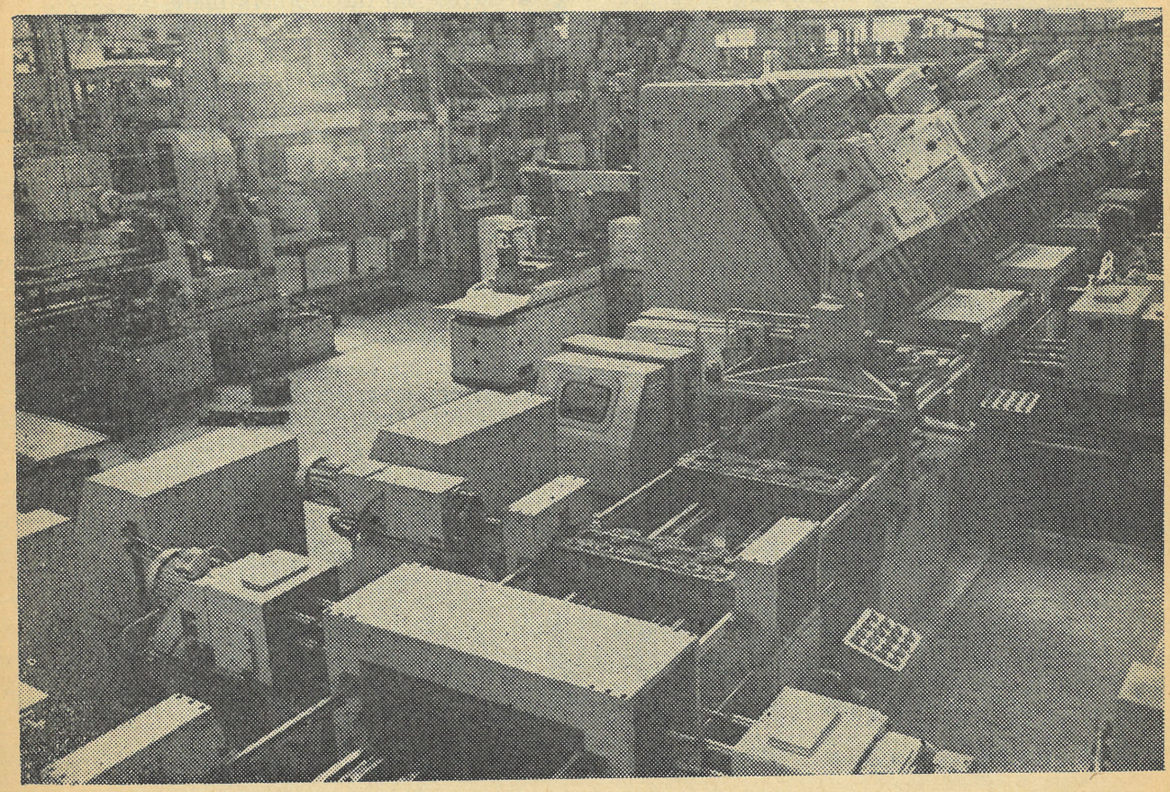
The newly-built plant was another grand monumental creation of our age whose production processes—steel casting, forging, material-feeding, processing and assemblage—are all highly automated and modernized with thousands of automated and semi-automated machines and equipment forming automatic and assembly lines.

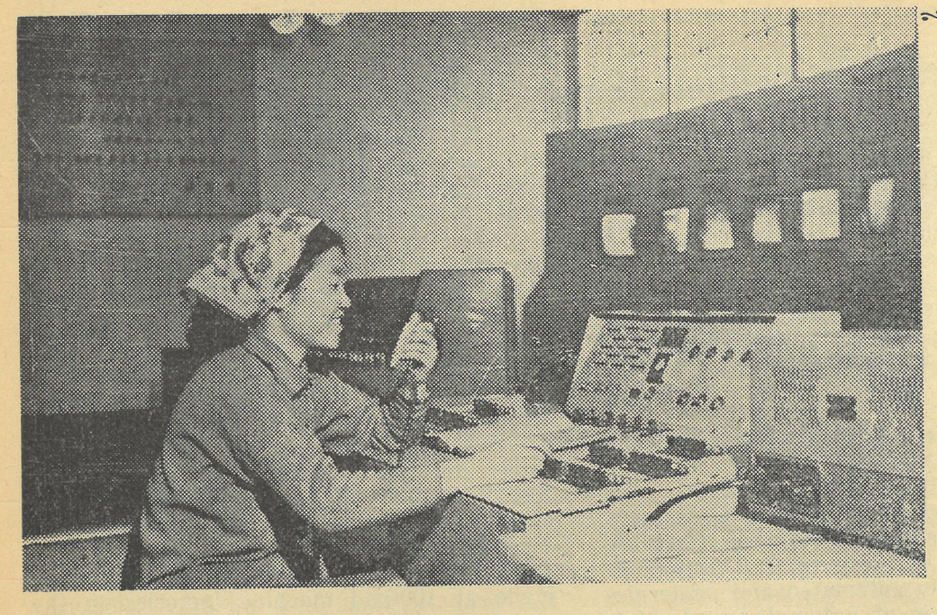
Our workers built with their own blueprints, technique and wisdom the plant with a production capacity 10 times greater than the former factory in a little over half a year in the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The large processing-assembling shop had 16 automatic lines including those for processing the engine body, head and gearbox of tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon," scores of processing and assembly lines and automated universal lathes and thousands of highly efficient machine tools. It was a "sea of machines," an "exhibition of working machines."

All these machines and equipment were made at 100-odd machine factories in the country including those in Huichon, Ryongsong and Rakwon.

Part of the processing-assembling shop





Control room

After the commissioning ceremony the great leader was guided by the factory manager to the processing-assembling shop. He paused before the automatic line for processing the gearbox of tractor "Chollima". This line formed with 39 machines was made at the Huichon Machine Tool Factory. All the complex processes of the line—material-feeding, processing, drilling, grinding, cleaning and disposal of iron-scraps—were automated.

He saw a long while the line processing materials in a short time.

After looking round this shop and steel casting and many other shops he was quite satisfied and highly praised our workers for having contributed to making the plant a model of automated machine factories.

He said time and again that when the vinalon factory was built by our efforts he was gladdest and that day he was happier than then.

He stated that it was of greater significance to declare to the world the birth of a big tractor plant on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War and that he decided to designate July 27, the war victory day, as the day for the support of our working class in the rural technical revolution.

That day he posed for a photograph with the innovators who had distinguished themselves in building the plant and conferred a great favour on the workers there.

The workers made the first tractor, filing and hammering.

What great progress as compared with then!

This was a full demonstration of the great vitality of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country mainly relying on their own forces; it is an independent stand of building up their country through their own labour and with their own national resources."

Only two years after, on December 26, 1960 the "Chollima" tractor No. 3,000 was going to Pyongyang by the road the first tractor had taken, in order to make a report of loyalty to the great leader.

When our press gave wide publicity to the production of 3,000 tractors, a foreign journalist in our country was so doubtful of the miraculous figure that he even asked the editorial board of a paper if the number was correct.

Production Guidance and Material Supply

The Kumsong Tractor Plant turns out tens of thousands of tractors of different types including tractors "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" a year.

It is not an easy job to manage this large plant with complex technical processes.

This problem is splendidly solved by the Taean work system, a Juche-based system of economic management, established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Let's consider only production guidance and material supply here.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Another advantage of the Taean work system is that it helps to improve the technical guidance of production and guarantee coordinated guidance of the production process."

The plant has established a well-regulated system of unified and concentrated guidance of production as demanded by the Taean work system.

In the army, the chief of staff is proficient in everything—from working out the plan of operations to preparing for and commanding battles. The chief engineer of the plant who is familiar with techniques, like the chief of staff in the army, controls and directs planning, production and technical matters in a unified way and subordinates everything to production. The plant has the general staff led by the chief engineer, which is formed of production direction, planning, technical and maintenance sections.

The chief engineer gives guidance mainly through the general staff.

He calls a staff meeting regularly once a week which is attended by section chiefs, and shop managers in case of need.

The staff meeting has collective discussion about how to create the production capacity according to the planning index, and about technical innovations, the quality of products, power, cooperative production and other problems connected with production.

It gives assignments to the attendants and

Early in 1963 the workers set up a large-size tractor shop and began to massproduce 75-hp caterpillar tractor "Pungnyon" besides tractor "Chollima."

Every year they improved and modernized technical equipment, normalized production, bettered the quality of the tractors and strove to raise their annual output of tractors to the level of 10,000.

Their leap was not confined to these alone.

They made a trial product of 300-hp bulldozer in honour of the historic Fifth Party Congress held in November 1970.

They made 6,000 tractors and exceded their production assignment of 4,000, before the farming season of 1973.

Our workers true to the great leader fulfilled with flying colours the Rural Theses-set task of bringing the number of tractors serving agriculture to 70,000-80,000 till July 27, 1974, the day for support in the rural technical revolution.

They made the first tractor grinding accessories without any design. But now they are controllers and operators of the automatic and assembly lines.

Our tractor industry has a brighter future.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan, a new long-term plan, our tractor factories will be reinforced to produce 45,000 tractors annually.

The number of tractors for every 100 hectares of fields will be 10 in 1984.

This will be another leap forward in completely freeing our peasants from arduous labour.

O Sun Sik

the chief engineer gets reports on the results of the execution of the assignments and knows well the state of the plant's production like the palms of his hand.

The yearly and monthly production plans are discussed first by producer masses.

In planning, the operating and technical conditions and capacity of equipment and technical level of the workers are taken into account. But it is more important to calculate well the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the workers that have much reserve in them.

The implementation of the mass line makes plans realistic and mobilizing ones taking into full account all factors in production and its potentialities.

Direction of all production processes of this highly automated and modernized plant is unthinkable apart from technological guidance. All production processes are, in the final analysis, technical processes.

The work system of shop, too, combines production direction with technical guidance.

The youth processing shop of the plant is a big one processing accessories and parts of tractors.

It has a shop manager and two deputy managers directing production under the guidance of the chief engineer.

Technical and production instructors of the plant staff permanently stay in the shop to help production.

Besides, equipment instructor, material supplier, process checker serve the production of the shop. They, along with leading personnel of the shop, are also staff members of the shop.

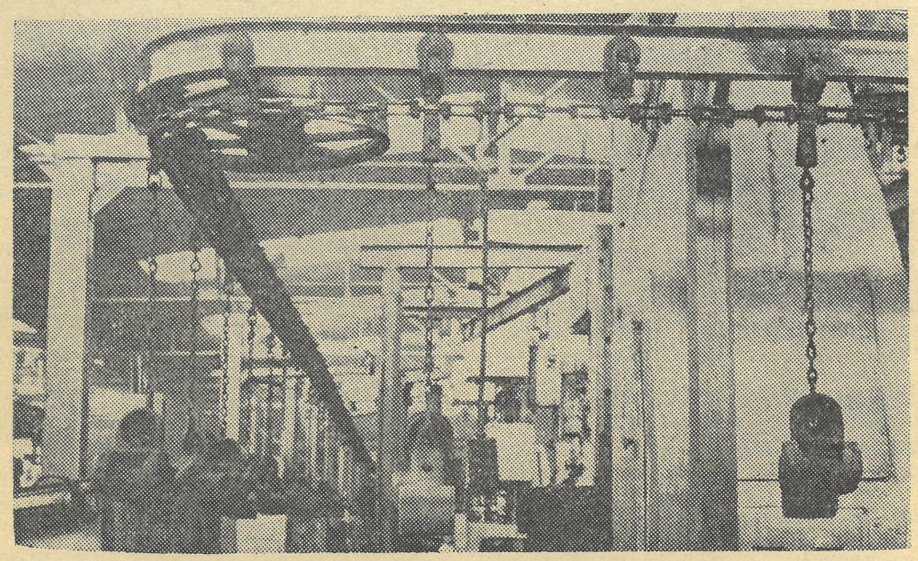
These staff members carry out their duty at the shop.

For example, production instructor helps workteams to keep well production processes according to schedule.

The technical instructor looks after all technical matters. He gets producers to observe the technical regulations in processing and collects and helps to introduce into production, their good ideas and technical innovation proposals.

This system of production direction enables the producers to consciously strive as masters of production to increase production and improve their technical skill.

The system of technical personnel staying



Materials are carried to machines

permanently at production site to acquaint themselves fully with the real state of production and help workers makes it possible to strengthen the creative cooperation between technicians and producers, ensure production successfully and promote the technical revolution mightily.

This work system in productive activity and enterprise management displays greater might through fully embodying the noble collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one," of superiors and subordinates and producers helping, learning from and responsibly teaching each other.

Next, let's consider the material supply system of the plant.

The plant established a well-regulated system of higher levels supplying the lower levels with all materials needed for production in a responsible way as demanded by the Taean work system.

Its production scale as a machine factory is very large and it needs plenty of materials.

All materials needed by the plant are responsibly supplied by the material supply agency under the Ministry of Machine Industry.

Supply agency plays a very important role.

It carries materials to enterprises in kind according to the state plan and sells products made at enterprises. In this way it plays the role of a cooperative production command promoting the production of finished goods.

The important job of the supply agency is to supply materials needed by factories ahead of production and ensure normal production.

It has a good grasp of consumption of materials at the production sites through branch warehouses in district supply agencies and regulates their supply promptly.

The tractor plant is supplied with the greater part of iron and steel needed in largest quantities from nearby iron and steel works according to the directive of the supply agency. Many factories in the country supply it with tires, electric appliances and other products through cooperative production.

The district supply agencies get these factories and enterprises to responsibly produce and supply materials of various kinds and sizes ordered by the material supply agency.

The plant has its own shops ensuring materials and semi-finished goods—a foundry, and material, forging and rolling shops—at basic production units.

The plant has a central warehouse for semi-finished goods under the control of the material supply section and intermediate warehouses at production units.

All materials, semi-finished goods and accessories produced at the above-mentioned shops are concentrated in the warehouses.

The material suppliers in charge of the shops carry necessary materials to shops, workteams and machines according to production plans.

The warehouses for semi-finished goods play an important role here.

By maintaining close contact with each shop the warehouses systematically stock up on the materials necessary for cooperative production and supply them to the units which need them.

They play the role of the cooperative production command of the plant which knows exactly how many, and what kinds of accessories and materials are needed by each unit and controls their consumption.

Now that the plant has established a system in which the higher levels responsibly supply the lower levels with materials, the shop managers devote themselves to the direction of production, the maintenance of equipment and improvement of the technical level of the workers without having to worry about materials.

Great reserve of materials and the superior supply system are one of important factors in steady increase of production at the plant.

Unified and concentrated production guidance became more scientific and prompt by industrial TV, electronic computer and wireless and wire communication and other modern technical means.

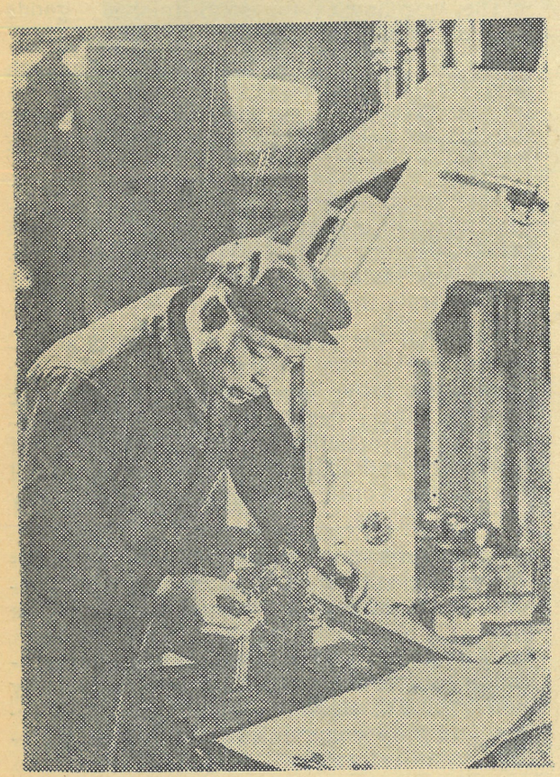
How Is Modern Technical Equipment Operated?

The processing-assembling shop with a large area is a sea of machines. Various tractors are steadily coming off assembly line. Our workers skilfully handle highly-efficient special machines, modern equipment, and automatic and assemble lines at the plant.

How can Korea, which had no foundation of tractor industry, handle such modern technical machines and equipment?

This is the question asked by many foreigners visiting the plant.

Merited Machine-builder Mun Gwang Su



To answer this question we first have got to speak about the social circumstance of production.

We have over one million technicians and specialists trained by the state under the wise guidance of the great leader. All the working people have the cultural and technical standards of the middle school graduate or above, and universal 11-year compulsory education, the most advanced education, is in force.

This plant is replenished with able technicians and specialists and workers every year.

These people alone cannot guarantee the technical progress of the plant.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must guarantee all working people a place in some branch of our educational system so they can study on a regular basis in the future as well."

The plant has a well-knit study system where all employees can constantly develop their techniques and skill while working.

It has an intensive training course for newcomers.

In this course machine operators undergo an apprenticeship of three months and sheet metal processors, welders and casters that of six months. Full-time teachers, engineers and highly-skilled workers train these newcomers. They study theory for 4 hours in the morning and practice for 4 hours in the afternoon. After finishing the course they are given technical grades.

The plant has also the Tuesday technical study system.

All employees take part in different study groups according to their trades and technical grades and levels. They devote 2 hours a week to theoretical study and 100 hours a year. The plant has 317 study groups. Engineers and highly-skilled workers guide the study.

The plant has a system of highly-skilled workers training a few workers each. The former help the latter to fully understand the content of the Tuesday study and spend 3 hours in training a week and 150 hours a year.

The plant has a skilled-worker training school and its manager is concurrently the principal of the school.

The school trains turners, electricians and machine repairmen in a year and designers, draftsmen, mould makers and bulldozer operators in two years. Hundreds of students get even their living allowances while at school.

The plant also has an evening automation specialized school and an evening industrial college. Every year hundreds of workers enter them.

As seen above, the road lies wide open for workers to learn while on the job.

To cite the family of Hong Song Hae, a process promoter of the technical section, for an instance.

After graduation from a machine specialized school in 1955, he came to work with this plant. He studied at the industrial college while working in the plant and became a metallurgical engineer. His wife entered the plant in the year when the first tractor was made. Though a housewife she studied at the higher automation specialized school while on the job and became an assistant engineer.

Their eldest son entered the plant after graduation from the senior middle school and is now a first-year student of the mechanical engineering department of the industrial college.

This is our reality.

In 1958 the plant had only 10 technicians or so. But today it has many technicians and specialists at every shop, workteam or section.

In December 1979 their number increased by over 11 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The number of highly-skilled workers grows every year.

Their number increased by some 33 per cent in the period from 1971 to 1979 and that of the skilled workers of 7th or 8th grades grew 5.4 times.

Technical study

In the automation shop the highly-skilled workers account for over 54 per cent of the skilled workers. Last year the shop made inventions and introduced more than 50 new ideas and rationalization proposals. Its workers and technicians are making new machines, pooling their strength.

The same is true of all other shops of the plant. In this way the workers of the plant devised and manufactured 62-spindle drilling machine, 35-spindle tapping machine, reamer checking machine and other highly-efficient machines by themselves, formed many automatic and assembly lines including the bed-processing automatic line and skillfully operate a lot of automatic and assembly lines.

The plant, upholding the Party's policy of intellectualizing the whole society, is striving to make all employees get higher education so that they can carry out successfully any technical tasks and further perfect its technical equipment at a higher level.

Han Su Chan

Welfare Service Is Political Work

If you go to the Kumsong Tractor Plant, you can see the workers, masters of the plant, devote themselves to their creative labour.

They are all strong, bright and cheerful and optimistic, which shows that they are happy people living without envying anything in the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If we are to achieve good results in production we must also set up efficient supply services for the welfare of the workers."

Whenever the great leader visited this plant, he acquainted himself first with the living conditions of the workers and looked after every aspect of their lives with paternal concern.

The plant has fine welfare service establishments for the workers—shops selling manufactured goods, vegetables, fish and other foodstuffs, dining hall, barber's shop, bathhouse and tailor's shop.

Modern poultry and pig plants and cooperative farms regularly supply the workers with meat, eggs, fresh vegetables and fruits.

The plant has a well-regulated supply-service system for the workers as required by the Taean work system.

It has a deputy manager in charge of the welfare of the workers. Under him there are sections for supply services—the accounting and planning section which comprehensively plans supply services and deals with shops, state agro-stock farms and cooperative farms in connection with the people's government organs and supply, management and other sections.

These sections are fully responsible for the welfare of the workers including repair of their houses. They also manage welfare-service establishments of the plant in a unified way.

A new supply-service system plays an important role in making the workers enjoy the great leader's solicitude more correctly and rapidly.

The workers there have enjoyed his great

The grocery

solicitude since they made the first tractor in our country in a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Here is a story.

The Korean situation in early 1968 was extremely tense.

The US imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" intruded deep into our territorial waters and committed espionage and hostile acts. The Korean People's Army took a self-defense measure of capturing her. After this incident the US imperialists greatly increased their aggressive armed forces and openly attempted armed aggression against the northern half of the Republic, prattling about "retaliation."

The world people concentrated attention on Korea and expressed grave apprehensions about the danger of another war in this part of the world.

But near the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the building of a large poultry plant was in full swing and the expansion project of the Kangso Pig Plant went ahead apace. This was a wonderful thing. The situation created in our country called for putting all the branches on a war footing and people little thought of such thing.

Not only that.

At the foot of Mt. Soak the multi-storeyed apartment houses for workers were rising and a new modern rest home for them was under construction.

The great leader expressed a resolute position towards the US imperialists' attempt of aggression and called upon the people to increase the defence potential of the country and step up the socialist construction.

In February that year, right after the "Pueblo" incident, he visited this plant again and conferred a great favour on the workers there.

He heard that the building of the poultry plant was temporarily interrupted owing to the situation and instructed the functionaries to enlarge the plant and rapidly complete it, saying that they were short-sighted and that they should continue the construction even if the war would break out next day and destroy it.

The workers answered the enemy's aggressive moves with the increased production of tractors for early comprehensive farm mechanization.

Part of the poultry plant for workers

Today the fish caught in the East Sea is transported directly to this plant by the refrigerator cars. It has also six fishing boats, which catch fish in the West Sea for the workers all the year round.

All the workers live in the modern comfortable houses. The plant has fine nursery and kindergarten with a floor space of thousands of square metres for the children of workers.

They are now living an abundant life, without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

That is why they give full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom in production for the prosperity of the country.

This is a brilliant fruition of the original idea of the great leader who defined welfare service as a political work.

Kwon Ju Ok

After Day's Work

Today the state practically guarantees all our working people the right to rest as well as the right to work under the wise guidance of the great leader.

For the cultural life and rest of the workers, the Kumsong Tractor Plant has a modern house of culture and a gymnasium in its compound, a rest home on a scenic lakeside, a night rest home and other cultural establishments for workers.

The house of culture is an important centre of cultural life for the workers after their day's work.

At the house new films are shown and the performances of the central art troupes and the art group members of the plant are given almost every day.

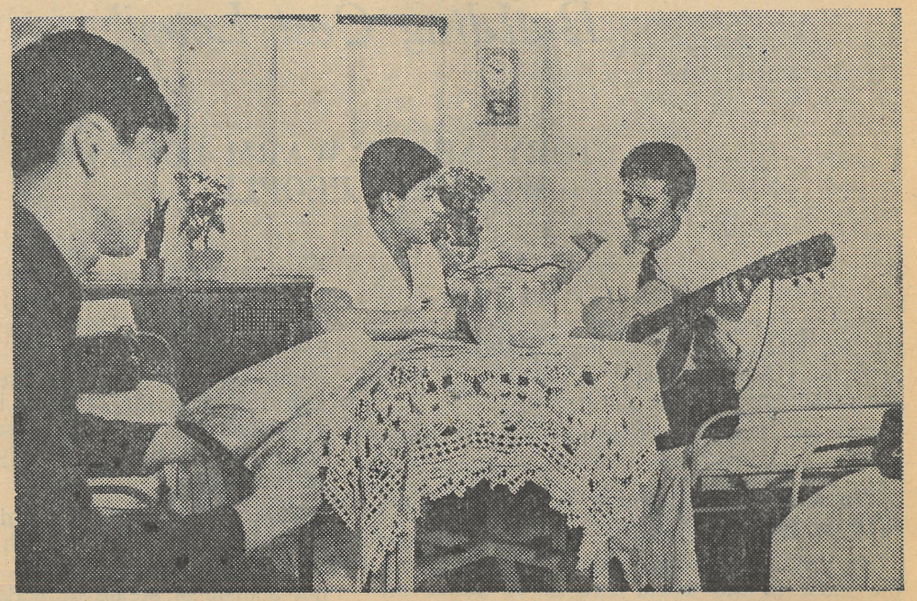
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today broad sections of our working people take an active part in literary and artistic activities and enjoy them to their hearts' content."

Today in our country not only the power and means of production but also literature and art belong to the people and broad sections of our working people take part in literary and artistic activities. Such is also the case with the workers of the Kumsong Tractor Plant. Now many workers of the plant participate in art groups they like and develop their artistic skills, enjoying literature and art to their hearts' content.

The instrumental ensemble of 150-odd members is a pride of this plant. Workers created many art works of high ideological and artistic value. That was why the art group members of this plant placed first at the national workers' art festival last year.

Art group members of the plant striving to develop their artistic skill



At the night rest home

Today almost all the workers of the plant can play more than one musical instrument. They come to the house of culture in the evening after their day's work and have a pleasant time, singing of the worth of their fruitful labour and the pride and joy of overfulfilling their daily production assignments.

The gymnasium is also an ideal recreation centre for the workers.

It is so well equipped as to conduct various sports activities—volleyball, basketball, boxing, wrestling, judo, table-tennis, etc.

Boxing, table-tennis and women's volleyball are a great attraction of workers. The plant boasts of many fine boxers like caster An Jun who won the boxing match in the 52 kg category at the national workers' sports festival last year. The women's volleyball team of the plant comes first or second at the provincial games every year.

Now more than 80 per cent of the workers are enrolled in various sports groups they like. Therefore, the gymnasium is always alive with the workers after the day's work.

Hundreds of workers go to the night rest home of the plant after their day's work. Workers also go to the rest home of the plant and the state-run rest homes at the spas and scenic places to have a pleasant time.

The holidaying workers get their living allowance during their accommodation at rest homes as at the plant. The state pays for their food and travelling expenses to and from rest homes. So the workers enjoying a rest after their day's work or the holidaying workers are all delightful.

The more fully the workers enjoy the right to rest, the more deeply they feel the worth of labour and the greater innovations in production they bring about.

Chong Bong Su

"You Must Calculate Building Cost Later"

—A STORY ABOUT WARM LOVE FOR WORKING PEOPLE—

Our working people are today engaged in fruitful labour under the most advanced and superior system of labour protection for people established by the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In our system, nothing is more precious than the people."

The fatherly leader values working people most in the world and he is above all concerned over the provision of the best and safe working conditions for workers, letting labour protection precede production.

One day in early January 1962.

The fatherly leader visited the Pyongyang Silk Mill despite the terribly cold weather. He first went into the work places to see the working conditions. For him man mattered more than production.

That day some shops were steamy. Wearing anxiety on his face, the respected and beloved leader looked for a while how they were working, studying the shops. He fell in deep thought before saying to the officials who accompanied him:

"We can provide better working conditions, can't we? We built a large number of factories after the war, then why can't we provide this mill with better working conditions? We must take care of workers. We can solve it if we're concerned about it even a little. Those who are not concerned for workers cannot be qualified as Communists.... Let's build a new fine factory."

Hearing him, all present there were choked with emotion. They were conscience-stricken for a long time. Such defect was, to them, a matter of course in the place like a silk mill. But the fatherly leader took it as a serious matter and instructed to build a new factory. It was really a great care for workers.

That day he looked round every workshop and had a consultation with the officials. He said a new factory should be built so that not a drop of steam or water affected workers, and even taught them meticulously the way the facilities should be set:

"You must build first the factory with the best conditions for labour, cultured life and rest, and calculate the building cost later. You must spare nothing for provision of working conditions and health of the workers. Clean and fine changing rooms and bathrooms, too, should be built."

The great leader kindly spoke about the designing of the new factory and its equipment to afford well-appointed work places to the workers, and advised the officials again and again to spare nothing for their health.

Thus the new buildings of the Pyongyang Silk Mill with its modern facilities for labour protection and sanitation were erected in a short time.

One May day in 1963, the respected and beloved leader came there again. He said he came to see the new buildings and looked around every place of work. When he caught sight of workers whose clothes were sprinkled with water in reeling silk, he instructed to make them aprons and he even put his hand under the cap of an air-cooler to see if a sufficient wind was supplied. Saying the wind volume seemed to be rather small and the wind was not cool, he stressed that not the slightest defect should be left for their health.

He said though the new factory had many merits, it still had something more to be desired for the health of the workers, and told the functionaries to provide better sanitary conditions.

The respected and beloved leader values the working people most and does everything he can for their good. He does not hesitate to destroy even the precious wealth of the country for them if necessary. Here is another story about his great love for workers.

Immediately after the liberation the economic conditions in the country were very hard and steel was vital to us. In September 1947 the fatherly leader visited the Songjin Steel Works.

He looked round the work sites one by one and went to the steel foundry in the first process of steel production. There were shabby brick furnaces charged with electricity. Japanese imperialists had built such ones to exploit Korean workers. The work place was filled with suffocating gas, smoke, ore dust, and hot steam....Though the country was liberated they still had no money nor technical personnel to improve the furnaces.

Gazing at workers toiling in such harmful and dangerous conditions the great leader said definitely to those accompanying him:

"Steel should not be produced in such conditions any longer. How can the workers work like this? No matter how important steel is, no worker must ever again be allowed to work in such conditions.

Comrades, however important steel may be, we can not barter it for workers' lives. Pull down this foundry, never mind how much it cuts our total output."

Those present were greatly surprised and at the same time were deeply moved by his instructions. The fatherly leader was firm in disposing of anything, however precious, if it was harmful for the health and safety of workers.

Thus, the steel foundry that had been soaked with blood and tears of our workers was blown up once and for all with a great explosion.

The destruction of the foundry meant a great event of human protection that declared the advent of a new era of Juche in the liberated country, which calls for treating man as most precious in the world and putting everything of society in his service.

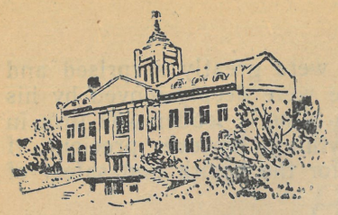
During the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader had presented a revolutionary labour programme to abolish slave labour and democratize labour system, and developed the valuable traditions in solution of labour problem. Up to now since the liberation he has advanced Juche-based policies for labour protection at each period and stage of the revolution, and set an example in their realization like this.

Stating that to relieve the working people of hard work following their emancipation from exploitation and oppression is the last duty of the revolutionaries, he has been deeply concerned to provide all requisite conditions for workers. Chemical and engineering factories, iron and steel works, ore and coal mines and all other mechanized and automated enterprises that mushroomed throughout the country are inseparable from his deep care.

Thanks to his invariable care and solicitude today our working people are devoting all their energy and talent to the revolution, enjoying the honour and worth of labour in good health to their hearts' content.

Mun Bong Su

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION



Party Founding Museum (5)

For Establishment of United Party of Working Masses

It is a law for the revolutionary party of the working class to develop into a political general staff guiding the working masses in a unified way and into the sole militant vanguard of the working people.

We correctly solved this problem under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, thereby further developing the theory on founding the working-class party and enriching the experience of the international communist movement.

The historical materials thereof are displayed in Room No. 7.

In the room I heard the explanation of the guide in front of the declaration of the merger of the Communist Party of North Korea and the New Democratic Party of Korea into the Workers' Party of North Korea.

"For the Communist Party whose leading position in the revolution was cemented through the democratic reforms it was imperative to merge with other working people's parties and guarantee unified leadership over all the working masses including the working class."

Thus the guide explained why the declaration was adopted.

After liberation, the Communist Party and the New Democratic Party were operating in the complex political situation in the northern half of our country.

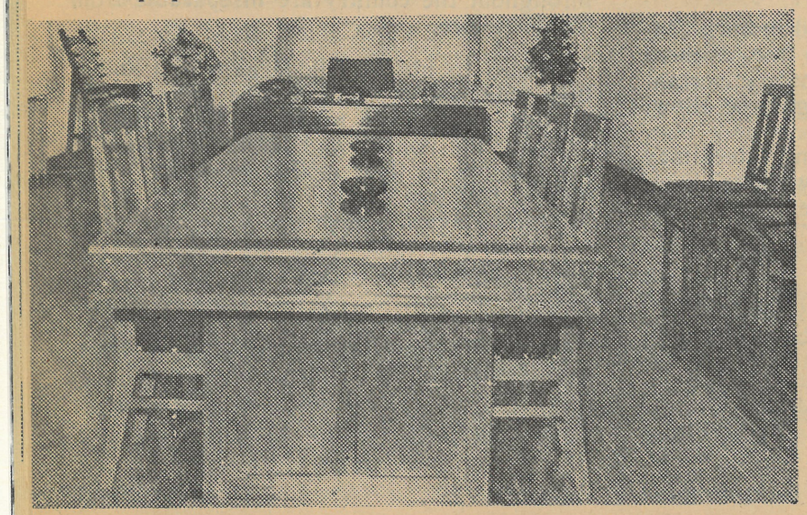
The New Democratic Party, formed mainly of middle peasants and working intellectuals, took an active part in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in close connection with the Communist Party.

In the course of establishing the people's government and carrying out the democratic reforms, the alliance of workers, peasants and working intellectuals strengthened and they were all interested in advancing the revolution as masters of the country. It was meaningless and harmful, therefore, that the two parties existed separately.

The political situation in south Korea also urgently demanded the building of a united party of the working masses.

Considering this situation, the great leader put forward the policy of merging the Communist Party with other parties of the working people to found a united party of the working masses including the working class, the Workers' Party. A vigorous struggle was carried out in the northern half to implement his

Office room No. 2 where the great leader received working people of all strata and showed paternal solicitude for them



policy, and the Central Committees of the Communist Party of North Korea and the New Democratic Party of Korea held a joint enlarged meeting and adopted a declaration on the merger of the two parties in July 1946.

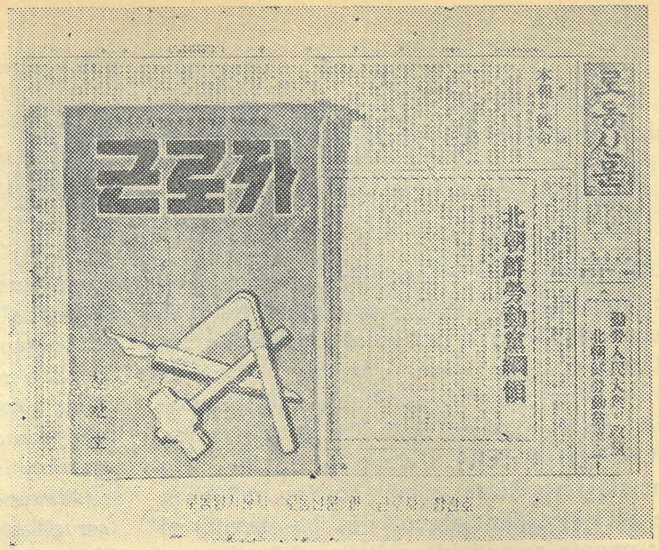
From the historic documents and exhibits at the museum I learned that the merger did not mean the change of the revolutionary character of the Party, that the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung remained its sole guiding idea, that his organizational line was the basic principle of the Party founding, that the merger enabled the Party to expand and strengthen its ranks on a broader basis and that the great leader's original policy of training Party nuclei was correct in improving the quality of the Party ranks while rapidly expanding them.

Upholding his policy, the Party correctly guided the entire Party members and working people in a struggle to found the Workers' Party.

The merger of local Party organizations successfully progressed. On this basis, the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea was held in Pyongyang from August 28 to 30, 1946.

At the Congress, the great leader made a historic report, "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses," which is now displayed at the museum.

In his report he defined the character and basic task of the Workers' Party and its future fighting tasks, pointed to the Right and "Left" deviations revealed in the course of the merger, and set forth the tasks to strengthen and develop the Party founded as a mass party through the merger.



The first issues of the paper "Rodong Sinmun" and the magazine "Kulloja" of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea

He stressed the need of consolidating the unity of ideology and will and establishing iron discipline within the Party ranks. He emphasized that the Party should strengthen the bonds of kinship with the masses and defend the interests of the working masses under every circumstance and lend its ear to their voices.

The Congress adopted a decision to publish newspaper *Rodong Sinmun* and theoretical magazine *Kulloja* as the organs of the Party Central Committee, whose first issues are displayed at the museum now.

Referring to the significance of the founding of the Workers' Party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's development into the Workers' Party, a united political party of the labouring masses, through a merger with the New Democratic Party was an epoch-making event in the expansion and reinforcement of our revolutionary forces. As a result of the merger, our Party became a mass political party uniting in its ranks the advanced elements not only of the working class but also of the labouring peasants and working intellectuals."

The founding of the Workers' Party by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it possible to carry out the work of taking the revolution in the northern half of the country to a higher stage, the stage of socialist revolution, and strengthening the democratic base more successfully and wage a more dynamic struggle for the reunification and independence of the country.

While founding the Workers' Party of North Korea, the great leader paid deep attention to founding the Workers' Party of South Korea through a merger of the Communist Party, the People's Party and the New Democratic Party in south Korea and gave his careful guidance in the work.

Chunggang Ferry

Chunggang in the northern border area of our country is a historic place associated with the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter. So is Chunggang Ferry.

Chunggang Ferry, along with the long Amnok-gang River calmly flowing reflecting the blue sky, lives eternally in the memory of our people as a vivid reminder of the immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik.

After their occupation of our country the Japanese imperialist aggressors subjected our people to unheard-of fascist oppression and plunder.

Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement, conducted more energetic revolutionary activities in the Amnok-gang area around Chunggang.

As a result, anti-Japanese mass organizations expanded and strengthened and workers, peasants, youth and students rose courageously in struggle.

Alarmed by this, the Japs concentrated their surveillance on Kim Hyong Jik, the leader of the struggle.

He promptly saw through the attempt of the enemy and went to Linjiang across the Chunggang Ferry with a view to carrying on his revolutionary activities more vigorously.

Standing a long while at the ferry he looked back at his beloved fatherland and took a firm pledge to come back home with the spring of liberation before he crossed the ferry.

On the surface he practised medicine and energetically guided the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle as a whole, frequently crossing and recrossing the ferry, with Linjiang as the centre of his activities.

He went to many places at home and abroad and awoke workers, peasants and patriotic people to progressive thought and promoted their national and class consciousness.

He brought together many agitators of the anti-Japanese independence movement and led them to the right road and educated religionists, middle and small industrialists and traders and even those working at the enemy organs in the spirit of national unity and in anti-Japanese patriotism.

He also closely combined the anti-Japanese national liberation movement with armed struggle.

He formed armed organizations and trained military cadres and through many battles got weapons, and at the same time he deeply convinced the people that if they fought they could win.

The anti-Japanese national liberation struggle conducted by Kim Hyong Jik in the Amnok-gang area gradually switched over to the armed struggle of the popular masses based on the progressive thought. Thus the Korean national-liberation movement changed its course from the nationalist to the communist movement.

Chunggang Ferry, along with the Amnok-gang River, will live forever in the memory of our people as the reminder of the immortal revolutionary exploits of Kim Hyong Jik.

Kang Jin Hang

He wisely organized and guided the struggle to strengthen the Party after its founding.

Making on-the-spot guidance in many places he strove to consolidate and strengthen the Party after the merger in north Korea. My eyes were attracted by a photograph showing him speaking at the meeting of the enthusiasts of the Kangwon provincial and Wonsan city Party organizations.

What was important in strengthening the Party was to oppose tendencies to trade-unionism and closed-doorism in expanding the Party and enlarge its ranks soundly, and consolidate the Party organizationally and ideologically by intensifying the education of the Party members and the training of cadres and improving the Party organizations.

Some newspapers displayed at the museum gave an account of the struggle at that time.

The January 5, 1947 issue of *Rodong Sinmun* carried an article about the Party's ideological work stepped up after the Party founding under the wise guidance of the great leader. It was entitled "Let Us Make a Serious Ideological Revolution and Equip Ourselves with the Revolutionary World Outlook of Chairman Kim Il Sung! Do Away with Formalistic Self-criticism and Criticism!"

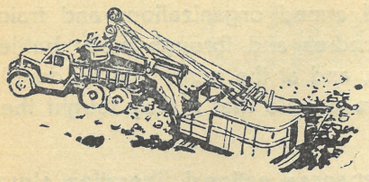
Under the headlines "To Lead Life in Cell Is the Primary Task of Party Members" and "Education and Construction Promoted by Leading Role of Cells," the December 4 and 5 issues of the same paper in 1946 wrote about the Party members' life in cells strengthened and the leading role of the Party cells enhanced after the founding of the Party.

After the merger, the Party ranks rapidly expanded and their quality improved.

As a result, the Party's ties with the masses became closer and its leading role rose in all domains.

Room No. 7 of the museum deeply convinced me that because of the wise guidance of the great leader our Party could grow rapidly into a powerful guiding force promoting our revolution dynamically.

Kim Sun Ryong



Masters of Production

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The entire Party and people should rise up to greet the glorious Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with success and make this year of Party congress one of the most brilliant years in the nation's history."

The workers of the Unryul Mine who are out to reach their yearly target before the Sixth Congress of our Party are overfulfilling their monthly plans in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, overcoming difficulties.

"I am in charge of production and responsible for the output of my pit and the entire mine"—this is the motto of everyone from the leadership personnel to workers, a motto reflective of their high sense of responsibility and soaring political consciousness.

Shortly ago, unexpected difficulties arose at a cutting site of the Chungsan pit that was taking the lead in production and it slowed down production. The staffs of the mine and the pit came to the spot to cope with the troubles. They reached the conclusion that a 100 metre-long minor pit had to be tunneled at the west face within three days.

Learned of this, the tunneling platoon leader Ha Sun Man, who is Labour Hero, hurried to the pit office.

"Please let my platoon take charge of tunneling at the west face!" His voice was resonant with firm determination.

"Have you any good idea?" asked one of the staff.

"We must be responsible for all work, so we've to work out a way, haven't we? I'm sure we'd tunnel it." His face wore an unswerving confidence.

A high sense of political consciousness and responsibility has always led him to take an attitude of master in production and take the brunt of difficulties.

Coming out of the office room, he went into the west face. He had to make a concrete plan for the undertaking. But, to his surprise, he found his platoon members already making preparations for tunneling.

His heart swelled with emotion. They said nothing to him, but it was apparent they were all concerned for the matter. They had pledged themselves to increase output looking forward to the Sixth Party Congress.

Towards evening the platoon Party-cell meeting was held at the workplace and Party members decided to take the toughest job and form some groups for the purpose.

But when the first blasting was done they came across a rock as high as some 40 metres. They could not further tunnel up without removing it.

The platoon leader Han Sun Man climbed the bench in no time with a rock drill slung across his shoulder, followed by Min Yun Gi. It was risky, somebody tried to dissuade them, but they were already suspending on the rope with safety belts around their waists, and were driving gads on the giant rock.

Rock drills broke the silence and their sounds echoed through the pit as if demonstrating their indomitable will power against the odds.

Every second and every minute counted. A day of hard battle passed.

Their zeal was infectious. The platoon members of No. 57 Excavator gathered together, informed of the unexpected bottlenecks affecting the pit's production. They had been building a road to improve the transport of the pit. But they could not remain onlookers to others' hardship.

"We cannot confine ourselves to our job! We've to help them!" said Kim Sang Muk who had worked for 26 years with rock drill. His platoon members supported him. They had been a collective that always overfulfilled their monthly and quarterly plans. They were exemplary in taking care of the equipment.

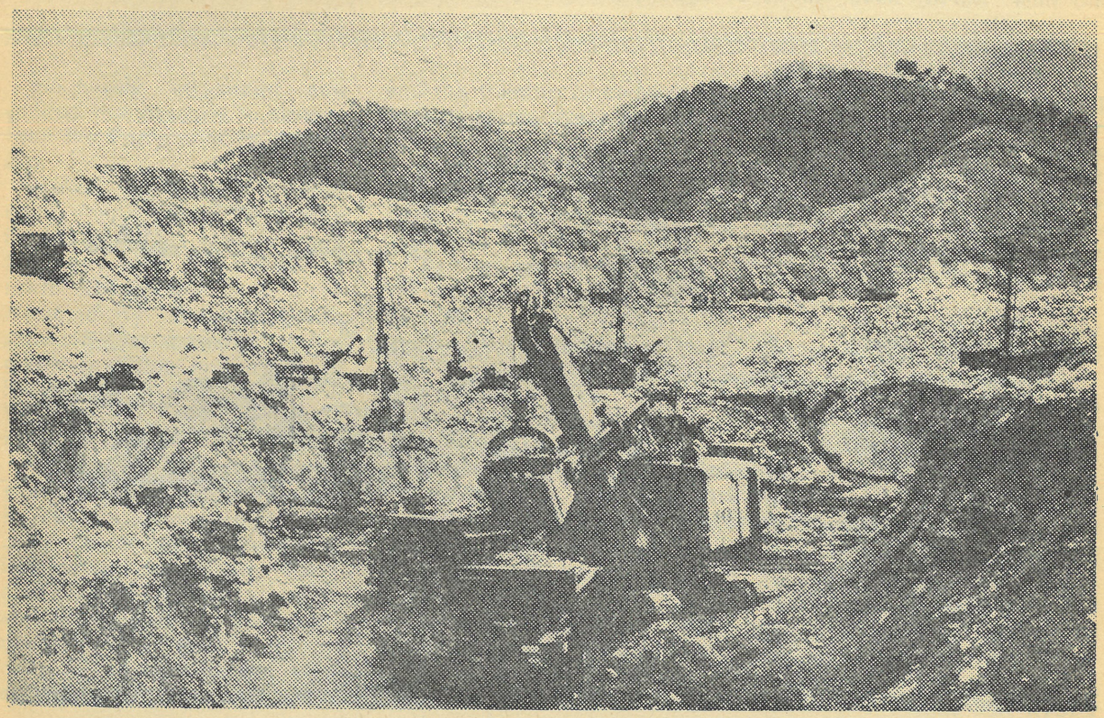
That evening they came down to the spot and set the rock drill hoses and the pipes of air compressor before the platoon leader assigned them for their tasks. They excavated a path to the bench and built a working for excavation.

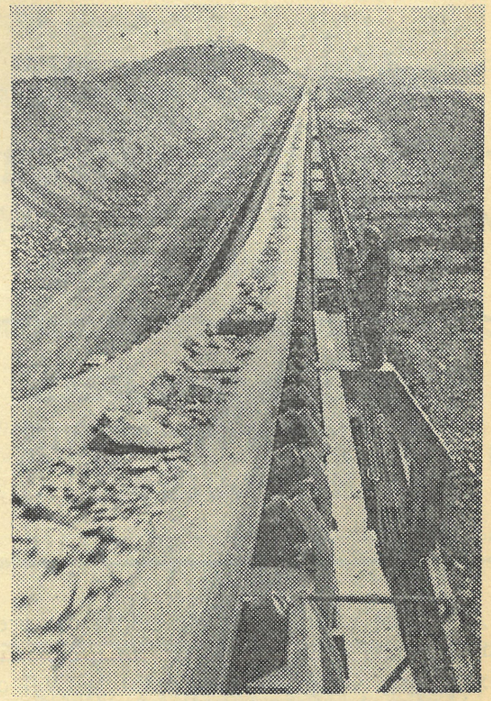
Thus the 100 metre-long minor pit was dug with joint efforts in three days and production regained its high rate.

With a high sense in charge of production, the Unryul miners are redoubling their efforts. The high rate of ore production is the outcome of their total loyalty to greet the historic Sixth Congress of our Patry to be held under the guidance of the great leader, as a great festival of victors.

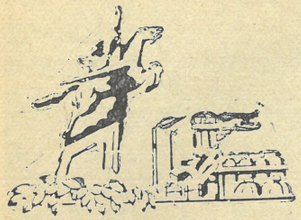
Chon Hun Gi

The opencast of the Unryul Mine





Dirt is carried away by a long-distance belt conveyor



Creation and Innovation

OVER 11,900 TECHNICAL INNOVATION PROPOSALS INTRODUCED

At a time when the whole country is preparing proud gifts of labour to greet the Sixth Party Congress as a great festival of victors, the "technical innovation shock brigades to implement the decision of the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" of factories and enterprises in different parts are making unprecedented technical innovations.

In more than two months from the beginning of February, these brigades introduced over 11,900 new technical innovation proposals into production, over 380 of which renewed technical indexes. As a result, Juche character was further strengthened in different branches of the national economy, production processes were replenished and renovated with modern machines and equipment and enterprise management became much more scientific.

These technical innovations saved much labour, fuel and raw and other materials, markedly reduced hard and labour-consuming work and increased productivity.

These proud successes are due to the wise guidance and deep solicitude of the respected and beloved leader and demonstrate the great vitality of the Party policy on conducting the technical innovation drive vigorously.

They are also the brilliant fruition of the intense loyalty to the Party of the shock brigaders who carry out to the end the tasks given by the Party through thick and thin.

NEW WELDING MACHINE AND DECELERATOR MADE

Workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the August 8 Factory, who are working to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high political zeal and splendid labour achievements, made a new 100-line welding machine and decelerator, pooling their creative wisdom.

With the introduction of these machines they came to completely solve the problem of rapidly growing welding.

They also saved a lot of materials and raised productivity 1.5 times.

They met with difficulties and obstacles in the course of making the machines. But they bravely overcame them in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and boldly and concentrically solved problems one by one.

Not resting on their laurels, they are now striving on to greet the Sixth Party Congress with high revolutionary zeal and splendid labour achievements.

ROLLED GLASS SHOP RISES

The workers and technicians of the Nampo Glass Factory are building a rolled glass shop by themselves as a present to the Sixth Party Congress.

Its rolled glass will be widely used in the different branches of the national economy for wall, floor and ceiling or hothouse roof.

They have already built the raw material yard and assembled crushing and mixing machines, balancer and storage tanks, and are now erecting the main production building quickly and laying the groundwork for a melting furnace.

LARGE-SIZE THICK PLATE CUTTER IN THE MAKING

The Hamhung Machine-tool Factory is making a modern large-size thick plate cutter.

The cutter to be installed in the material shop is a highly-efficient one cutting wide and thick plates in a twinkle like paper. All processes from plate feeding to aftertreatment are automatic.

It will sharply raise production efficiency and save much manpower and material.

NEW ORE-DRESSING PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

The workers and three-revolution team members of the Taetan Mine decided to build a new ore-dressing plant before the Sixth Party Congress and are erecting it.

It will make it possible to use iron ores more effectively.

NEW AUTOMATIC LATHE AND BROACHING MACHINES

The workers of the April 3 Factory are manufacturing new-type automatic lathe, broaching machine and rotary stamping machine.

The automatic lathe will eliminate hard labour in processing and raise processing efficiency over 2.5 times. A worker can operate 3-5 such lathes. It is a latest automatic programmed lathe.

The broaching machine can process the bed easily and the rotary stamping machine can double the utilization of steel.

All these machines are new inventions.

Changed Changdong Village

Sometime ago I visited Changdong-ri, Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province—the Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm, twice *Kunwi* laureate.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairy-land. Once backward and poverty-stricken, our villages have now all grown into modern well-to-do villages like this and our peasants' long cherished dream that they might one day eat rice and meat soup regularly and live in a house with a tiled roof has now come true. How wonderful this is!"

The Changdong village is in the vast plain spreading between the Taedong-gang and Chongchon Rivers in the western region of our country which is called the Yoldusamcholli Plain from old times. At first glance it impressed me as a rich and beautiful village.

The farmers were all working hard to greet the Sixth Congress of our Party with good harvest, which greatly gladdened me.

A management worker received me warmly and said:

"In the past Changdong was a small village on the west coast with tideland. Farmers cultivated arid land, drinking standing water for lack of water. But today it has turned into a modern socialist village with multi-storeyed modern dwellings like a town, into a modern farm using machines and chemicals in its work."

The establishment of a perfect irrigation system radically changed farming in the Yoldusamcholli Plain and this village enlarged into a big cooperative farm.

The great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the village many times. In the difficult postwar period he unceremoniously sat knee to knee with farmers here to teach how to do farming. He said that if they were to decisively increase rice harvest they should do scientific and technical farming and taught how to do so, and showed great concern for their life.

This farm has hundreds of farm machines including more than 150 tractors, over 120 rice transplanters and scores of rice harvesters and mechanized nearly 50 kinds of farm work from ploughing to thrashing.

The state supplies it with several hundred tons of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and other agricultural chemicals every year.

For industrialization and modernization of agriculture farmers are all preparing themselves as machine operators and agronomists.

Teaching and learning from each other, farmers of the past and their sons and daughters became operators of rice transplanters, rice harvesters and tractors and are now doing their work well.

The farm increased its grain output every year, fully meeting the requirements of the Juche methods of farming with help of machines and chemicals. Last year it produced 2,700 tons more of grain than in the previous year.

It directed great efforts to rice cultivation in tideland and reaped 9-12-odd tons of rice per hectare. Its per-hectare rice output increased 10 times and its total grain harvest 22 times as compared with the pre-liberation days. Each household earned 14.8 tons of grain and a large sum of money a year. This means that farmers here earn enough food a year to last them for more than ten years.

Listening to this story, I looked round the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" erected in the centre of the village and the historic building associated with the great leader's on-the-spot guidance.

I stood for a long while with a lump in my throat at the historic building.

"The General spoke of the bright prospect of the Pyongnam Irrigation System to us farmers spending a night in this low-eaved thatched house in the Namdong village on September 20, 1948 and met the age-old desire for irrigation of the farmers in the Yoldusamcholli Plain who had had much trouble over water from generation to generation.

Under his tender care paddy and dry fields have been brought under irrigation and the barren plain, which once even flying birds cried past refusing to stop as there was no water to quench their thirst, turned into a fertile one rolling with golden ears of rice."

This is a passage of the inscription on the monument to the on-the-spot guidance of the fatherly leader erected to commemorate his revolutionary exploits which will shine forever with the Pyongnam Irrigation System. Every letter spoke of his immortal exploits in our agricultural development and the warm love for the farmers in the plain.

Cultural living conditions of the Changdong village also changed beyond recognition.

At night the village was full of ringing reading sound, cheerful singing and happy laughters.

People televiewed, studied the Juche

Agricultural workers mastering the Juche methods of farming

methods of farming in the cosy agricultural science and technology propaganda hall or saw movies and conducted art group activity in the house of culture.

There was not even a single acupuncturist in the past, to say nothing of a hospital. But now it has a modern people's hospital with internal department, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, Korean medicine department, operating rooms, dispensary and sick wards. Doctors visit farm houses and workteams and look after people's health, making checkup and giving preventive injections.

From the hospital I went to the creche.

I looked round the weanling class, suckling class and bathrooms. The creche was well-appointed and neat and clean. There was a kindergarten beside the creche. It was arranged well and lovely children were singing songs of happiness to the organ.

Children, called the "king" of the land, were growing up to be pillars of the country at schools with several hundred kinds of experimental appliances, visual aids and specimens.

I looked round farmers' dwelling houses furnished with all cultural and sanitary arrangements.

"Before liberation we had not even a hut but now we live in a fine two-storeyed house. It seems to me like a dream and sometimes I cannot sleep at this thought."

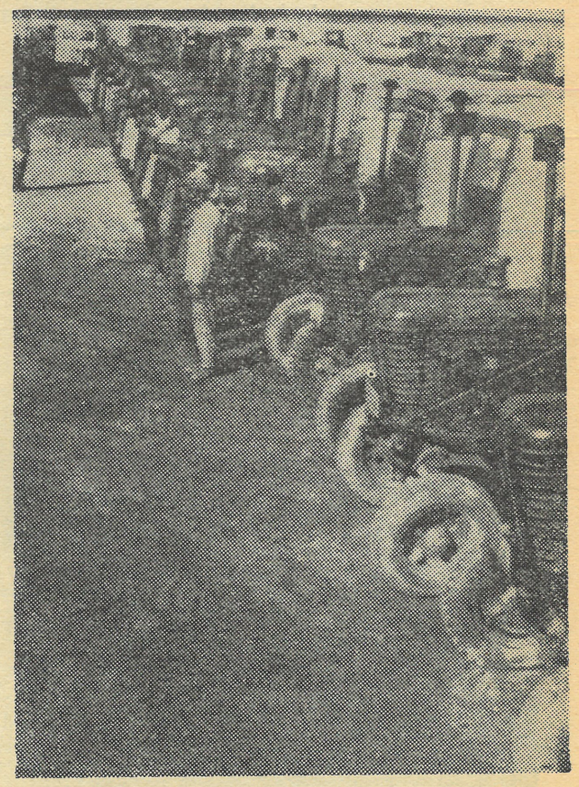
This is what the old hostess said with tears in her eyes when I visited a house. This is not the only case with her.

I thought a lot, recollecting our farmers' life before liberation. The state built all these modern dwellings at its expense and the farmers use them free. Bus service has been introduced and farmers can go to the county seat freely. That was why a foreigner who visited the village said: "It is the Korean peasants who are the most civilized and happiest in this world."

I left it picturing in my mind's eye the bright future of our countryside prospering daily under the brilliant ray of the rural theses.

Chon Jong Hun

Tractor drivers, fighters for mechanization in Changdong village



Establishment and Operation of Peasant Bank

It was one of the important tasks in consolidating the achievements of the agrarian reform to establish the Peasant Bank in our country after liberation for the successful solution of the question of rural finance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"A good financial work in the countryside acquires great importance in assuring satisfactory farm production, rapidly developing agriculture and raising the peasants' living standards in the periods of the democratic and the socialist revolution."**

The early establishment of the Peasant Bank after the agrarian reform was important in furnishing farming funds to the working peasants who became owners of land, raising their living standard and developing agricultural production.

After the country's liberation the peasants' economic situation was very difficult.

Most of the peasants who received land thanks to the agrarian reform were former poor peasants or farm hands. They had neither draught cattle and seed grain nor money to buy them.

Taking advantage of this, the rich farmers and usurers sought to exploit the peasants by giving loans at high interest. This required the assistance of the Party and the state to the peasants for agricultural development. But they had no money needed.

It was imperative, therefore, to take measures to consolidate the achievements of the agrarian reform, check the usurious exploitation of the peasants and improve their living conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply analyzed this requirement of the democratic revolution in our country immediately after liberation and, drawing on the experience gained in the establishment and operation of the credit association in the guerrilla bases —liberated areas during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, advanced a revolutionary policy of setting up the Peasant Bank.

According to his policy we set up the Peasant Bank as a state-controlled cooperative credit organization assuming the form of joint-stock company mainly with investments of the peasants and with funds of banking organs confiscated from the imperialist colonial rulers to suit the character of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

As for its character and mission, the Peasant Bank was a cooperative credit organization of the peasants themselves and a financial protector of their interests.

It was established in April 1946 and effectively operated in the period from the democratic to the socialist revolution.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEASANT BANK

We set up the Peasant Bank without delay with the successful conclusion of the agrarian reform.

What was important in creating the Peasant Bank was domestically to raise funds with which to establish it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"An important question in establishing the Peasant Bank was to raise a fund to start it with.**

"To establish a bank, there must be the foundation fund. Money makes a bank; a bank will not be born merely with the proclamation of its establishment."

We saw that the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank was created mainly with the money contributed by the peasants themselves.

Immediately after liberation our peasants were not yet well-to-do enough. But not a few of over one million peasant households had idle money and property in this or that form. So, if the peasants invested money a great deal of money could be secured.

Taking this into account, immediately after liberation the Party appealed to the entire people to turn out in the building of a new country. In response to this appeal, 93 per cent of the peasants in the northern half made their contributions to the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank, which accounted for more than half the total stock.

The foundation fund of the bank was created by the method of inviting subscriptions for shares. The stock was in 100 *won* shares. The peasants held shares according to the sum of their investments.

Not only peasants but also other people were allowed to invest money in the Peasant Bank. This was a very important way to mobilize the idle money people of all strata had to the maximum to prepare enough foundation fund of the bank.

Workers, office employees and urban private merchants and industrialists invested a considerable sum of money in the bank. The investment of factory and office workers accounted for 15 per cent of the total stock and that of patriotic merchants and industrialists made up 6.4 per cent.

Share-certificates of the Peasant Bank were issued to the contributors according to the sums of their investments.

Next, our Party saw that the state gave due assistance in preparing the foundation fund of the Peasant Bank.

After liberation the state confiscated the property of financial associations set up by the Japanese imperialists and turned it over for use as an asset of the Peasant Bank. It accounted for 22.4 per cent of the bank's total stock.

We could establish in a short time the Peasant Bank, a new democratic rural financial organization in the form of joint-stock company combining private with state investments, mainly with the money contributed by the peasants, attracting the money of factory and office workers and private merchants and industrialists and giving due state assistance as seen above.

What was important next in the creation of the Peasant Bank was to set up branch offices and agencies in all parts of the country so that it could be deeply rooted in the countryside and function properly.

It was important in setting up the bank to establish a well-regulated organizational system from the capital to the lowest unit.

Such a system was needed for the bank to root itself deeply among the broad masses of the peasants, successfully organize financial activities in the countryside and fulfil its mission and duty.

We set up the head office of the Peasant Bank of North Korea in the capital and over 220 branch offices in cities, provincial and county seats and other local places and rural areas. This represented a brilliant embodiment of the revolutionary mass line in the establishment of the bank and was an important step to enable the bank to root itself deeply in the countryside and properly perform its duty.

OPERATION OF PEASANT BANK

It is vital to operate the Peasant Bank properly after its establishment.

It is important in its operation to form well the organizations of representatives of shareholders at all levels and enhance their role.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"We formed the board of directors of the Peasant Bank and councils of representatives of shareholders at different levels for its management."**

The Peasant Bank, unlike a national bank, is a cooperative credit organization. So it is especially important to establish the principles of its management and its work system so that the peasants themselves can be real masters of its management. We, therefore, should establish the democratic principle of managing the bank by the peasants themselves and such a work system.

To this end, we formed councils of shareholders at all levels to enlist many shareholders in its management. And we organized representative bodies of shareholders in the capital and localities for a term of two years in order to let the peasants operate the bank by themselves on a democratic principle. We set up the *ri* representative unit of shareholders at a *ri*, the representative council of shareholders of the branch office in a city or a county, the provincial representative council of shareholders in a province, the central general meeting of representatives of shareholders and the central auditing committee in the capital.

We also formed the board of directors of the Peasant Bank which took charge of the normal operation and management of the bank.

This board was seated in the head office of the Peasant Bank and its directors were elected by the central general meeting of representatives of shareholders. The president of the bank was concurrently the chairman of its board of directors.

The board of directors guided and supervised the management of the bank as a whole under the centralized leadership of the state, making the business regulations of the bank, checking on and approving its annual plan for credit operations and its settlement of accounts, and deciding on the rates of interest and dividends.

The board of directors was the supreme executive organ of the Peasant Bank and regularly met monthly and quarterly according to plans.

The representative councils of shareholders at different levels, the *ri* representative unit of shareholders in particular, played an important role in the management of the Peasant Bank.

The *ri* representative unit of shareholders received their applications for loans and submitted them to the bank, supervised the use of the loaned money and gave help in the savings deposit work. These activities of this unit provided a sure guarantee for properly organizing and bringing into action many shareholders and helping the Peasant Bank to work well.

An important question in the operation of the Peasant Bank was to secure the money sources and constantly increase the fund of the bank.

Securing the money sources of the bank was essential to steadily increase its loanable money.

One principal way to do so was to vigorously conduct the savings deposit work. We extensively explained the nature of savings and its significance, and, meanwhile, brought the savings deposit offices closer to the inhabited areas to encourage all peasants to deposit their savings willingly. And the local people's committees took up the savings deposit work as their own work. As of the end of 1949, the savings deposited in the bank totalled over 440 million *won*, much more than the amount of shares at its inception.

Another principal way to increase the loanable money of the bank was to quicken the turnover of bank loans. The bank exercised strong control over the use of its loans so that the peasants used them properly for proposed purposes without misuse or waste and established a rigid discipline of having loans paid back quickly enough. In this way the bank succeeded in meeting its own needs for loanable money.

The consolidation and development of the results of the agrarian reform was the central theme of the loaning service of the Peasant Bank.

In order to consolidate the results of the agrarian reform, in the early days of its existence the bank concentrated its strength on priority accommodation of farming funds to the peasants. To do this, the bank correctly defined loanees and loaned out money mainly to those who wanted to buy draft cattle and farm implements or required farming funds. It also loaned out as much money as possible for agricultural development and for the peasants' consumption. This enabled us to successfully guarantee farming and agricultural development and improve the peasants' life.

It was also important in the operation of the Peasant Bank to put the main emphasis on short loans and properly combine them with long loans. The bank laid the main emphasis on short loans, because they quickened the turnover of money and enabled it to give financial aid to many peasants with the same amount of money. The term of short loans was

one year at the longest. The bank gave long loans to the petty peasants who were too poor to repay the money within a short period of time. The petty peasants used the loan mainly to buy draft cattle. The term of long loans was two or three years. This loan was a popular one conducive to improving the petty peasants' livelihood.

The important thing in the operation of the Peasant Bank was to make it actively contribute to securing success in agricultural cooperation.

The foremost objective of the rural financial operations during the socialist transformation of agriculture was to assure the consolidation and development of the cooperative economy by concentrically furnishing funds to the agricultural cooperatives.

The Peasant Bank gave loans of hundreds of millions of *won* to the newly organized agricultural cooperatives to help them to strengthen their economic basis by buying draft cattle and farm implements, improving lands and building irrigation works.

It gave long loans to cooperative farmers and short loans to individual peasants. This financial aid provided an important guarantee for quickly laying and strengthening the economic basis of agricultural cooperatives.

The interest rate of the loans to the cooperatives, too, was fixed much lower than that of loans to the individual peasants. The ordinary rate of interest on loans to individual peasants was 9.2 per cent and the interest rate for delay, 18.4 per cent, whereas with agricultural cooperatives they were 6 and 9 per cent respectively.

With its own funds alone the Peasant Bank could hardly meet the needs of cooperatives for money. So, in order to strengthen the guidance and assistance and financial support of the Party and the state to the cooperative economy as the cooperative movement was stepped up, the Party saw that large state funds were allocated to the Peasant Bank as its loanable funds. In 1954 alone as much as 1,300 million *won* was allocated as such funds.

Under the guidance of the Party, the Peasant Bank deferred the repayment of loans by agricultural cooperatives or reduced or nullified them. In particular, cooperatives were totally exempted from the repayment of state loans used for carrying out small and medium irrigation projects.

Under the guidance of the Party and the state the Peasant Bank gave financial aid to the cooperative economy and contributed to strengthening its economic basis in a short time and assuring success in cooperation.

REORGANIZATION OF SYSTEM OF RURAL FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFTER COMPLETE AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In compliance with the demand of the changed realities, we reorganized in 1958 the former system of rural financial operations, with the Peasant Bank as its axis, into a new one, now with the Central Bank as its backbone. And the Peasant Bank's function of loaning production funds was transferred to the Central Bank."**

What was important in the rural financial operations after the completion of agricultural cooperation was to reorganize without delay the former system of rural financial operations relying on the Peasant Bank into a new one depending on the state banking organization.

The reorganization of the system of rural financial operations was the essential requirement of the development of rural financial operations.

One of important problems in the settlement of the socialist rural question was to steadily increase state property in the countryside.

The loaning service of the cooperative credit organization contributes to the expansion and development of cooperative property but can not help to increase state property. State property is expanded and developed only through the direct money-supply of the state. Rural financial operations therefore must gradually change from the loaning service of the cooperative credit organization to the direct money-supply of the state. And the system of rural financial operations relying on the Peasant Bank disagreed with the new circumstances created after the completion of agricultural cooperation. The Peasant Bank could not satisfy the demands of the large-scale cooperative economy for funds nor could it channel the vast financial aid of the state to it in a planned way. Hence the need of gradually changing the loaning service of the cooperative credit organization to the direct money-supply of the state.

In 1958 our Party took an original measure of reorganizing the former system of rural financial operations with the Peasant Bank as its axis into a new one with the Central Bank as its backbone to suit the new circumstances created after complete cooperation.

Another important thing in rural financial operations after the completion of agricultural cooperation was that our Party set up and operated the rural credit cooperative.

It took a measure of setting up credit cooperatives in all rural villages to meet the peasants' incident needs for consumption funds. The rural credit cooperative was a new type of credit organization in the countryside, established with the idle money of the peasants as its wherewithal and with the aim of satisfying the demands of its members for consumption funds.

Our Party gained experiences at the experimental stage and set up credit cooperatives throughout the country. Such cooperatives were established in fishing villages too.

Credit cooperative conducted loan planning, loaning service and the settlement of accounts and income distribution according to the decisions of the general membership meetings on the democratic principle. It gave loan up to 200 *won* for a term of one year only to its members who made investments, according to the decisions of general membership meetings. Its net profits were distributed among its members according to the amount of their investments.

In October 1958 our Party took a measure of putting credit cooperatives under the control of agricultural cooperatives as agricultural cooperatives were merged with *ri* as a unit.

Today our rural financial operations are conducted mainly by the state banking organizations and the work of supplying funds to the rural areas performed in a planned way under the powerful support of the state.

As seen above, all problems arising from rural financial operations were solved correctly in our country from the Juche position under the inspiring guidance of the great leader, greatly contributing to the development of agriculture and the promotion of the peasants' welfare.

Kang Bok Mo
Financial and Banking Chair
National Economy Institute

☆ ☆ ☆

Pyongyang Maternity Hospital—
A Monumental Creation

The gorgeous Pyongyang Maternity Hospital rose recently at a scenic place on the Taedong-gang River.

This grand monumental edifice was built for our women under the deep concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and under the careful and energetic guidance of our Party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Steady improvement of the material and cultural standards of the people is the supreme principle governing all activities of the Government of the Republic. As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make every effort to raise the people's material and cultural standards."

The hospital with a total floor space of over 60,000 square metres consists of six buildings including 13-storeyed building No. 1 and has more than 2,000 rooms.

It covers an area as wide as a district and has a park. It is grand in size and unique in style.

All its floors and rooms are equipped with up-to-date medical instruments, the last word in science, which can provide all necessary safe and ample services to mothers and babies—examination, childbirth aid and treatment and nursing of infants.

Medical instruments and other equipment are highly automated and modernized.

The hospital is provided with observation, TV and signal and communication systems for delivery aid and treatment and doctors can know well the conditions of mothers and babies and take necessary measures for them in their rooms.

The operating rooms, delivery rooms and infants' rooms are all air-conditioned to keep clear and fresh air and proper temperature all the time.

All things are carried by vertical or level conveyors and vehicles of various types and sizes.

The hospital has ambulances with first-aid instruments and beds.

From the moment mothers enter the hospital they need not walk. They are carried anywhere in lying or sitting position.

The electronic observation and TV systems enable doctors to know scientifically the conditions of mothers and fetuses, have consultation on the phone and take measures at once.

Mothers can give birth to babies without any pain.

All equipment of the hospital gives maximum concern to the convenience and safety of mothers and babies.

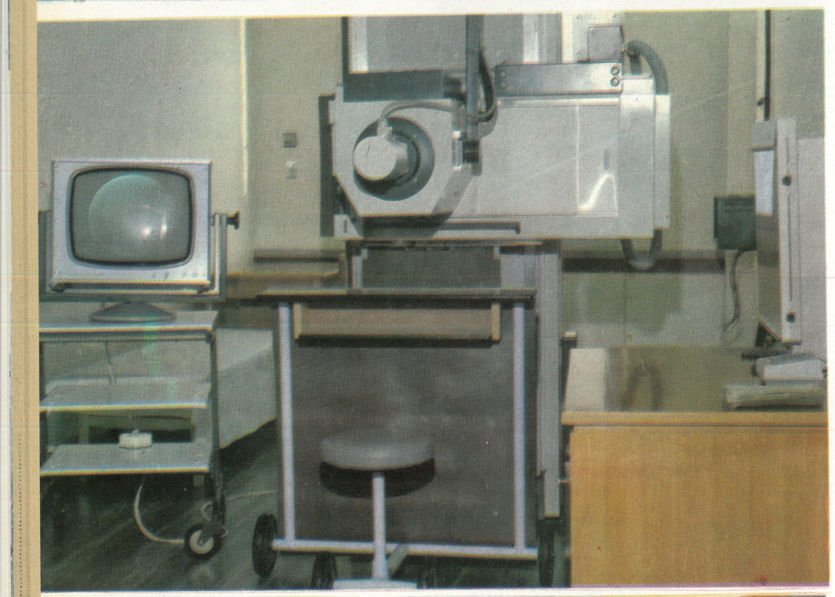
In addition, the hospital has food-processing and bathing facilities, special experimental apparatuses, fosterers of babies of premature birth and concentrated treatment instruments, and a strong herb-medicine base.

The hospital is a special hospital and a comprehensive medical service institution at the same time.

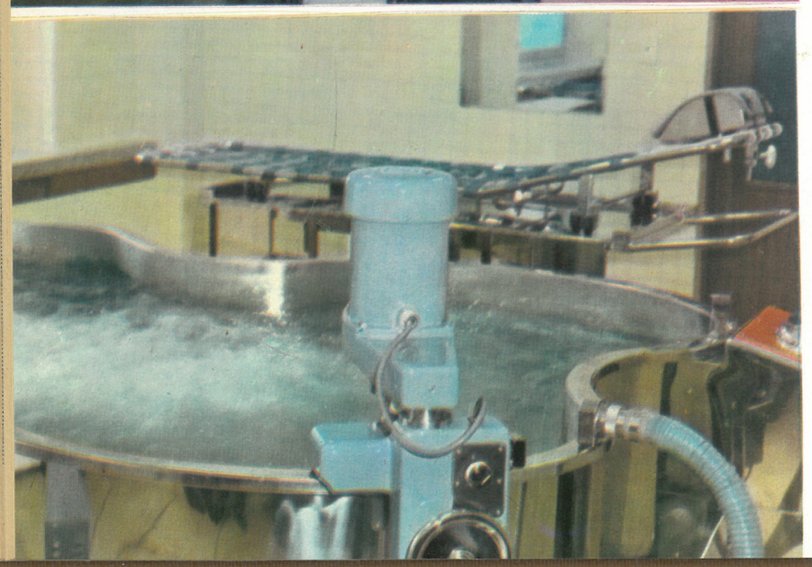
Pyongyang Maternity Hospital

Part of the entrance to the hospital

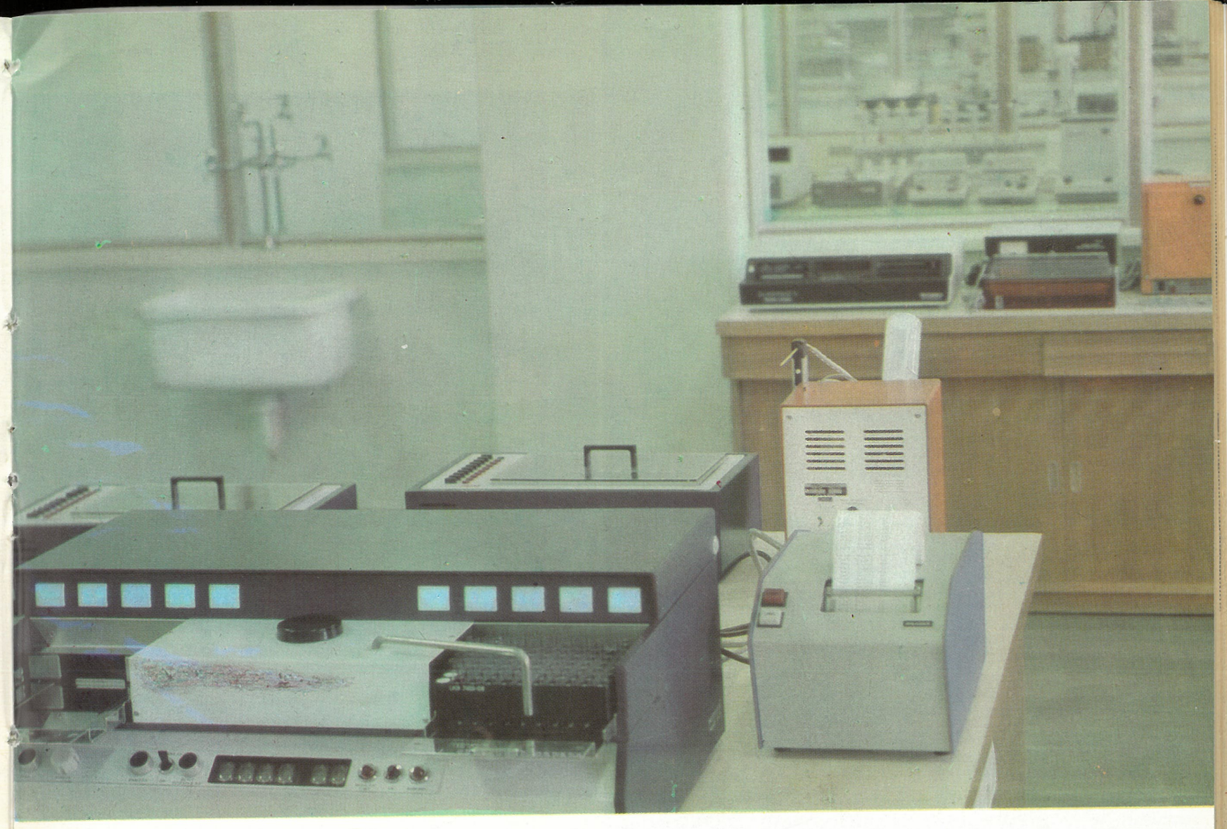
The function-diagnosing room



Part of the X-ray department

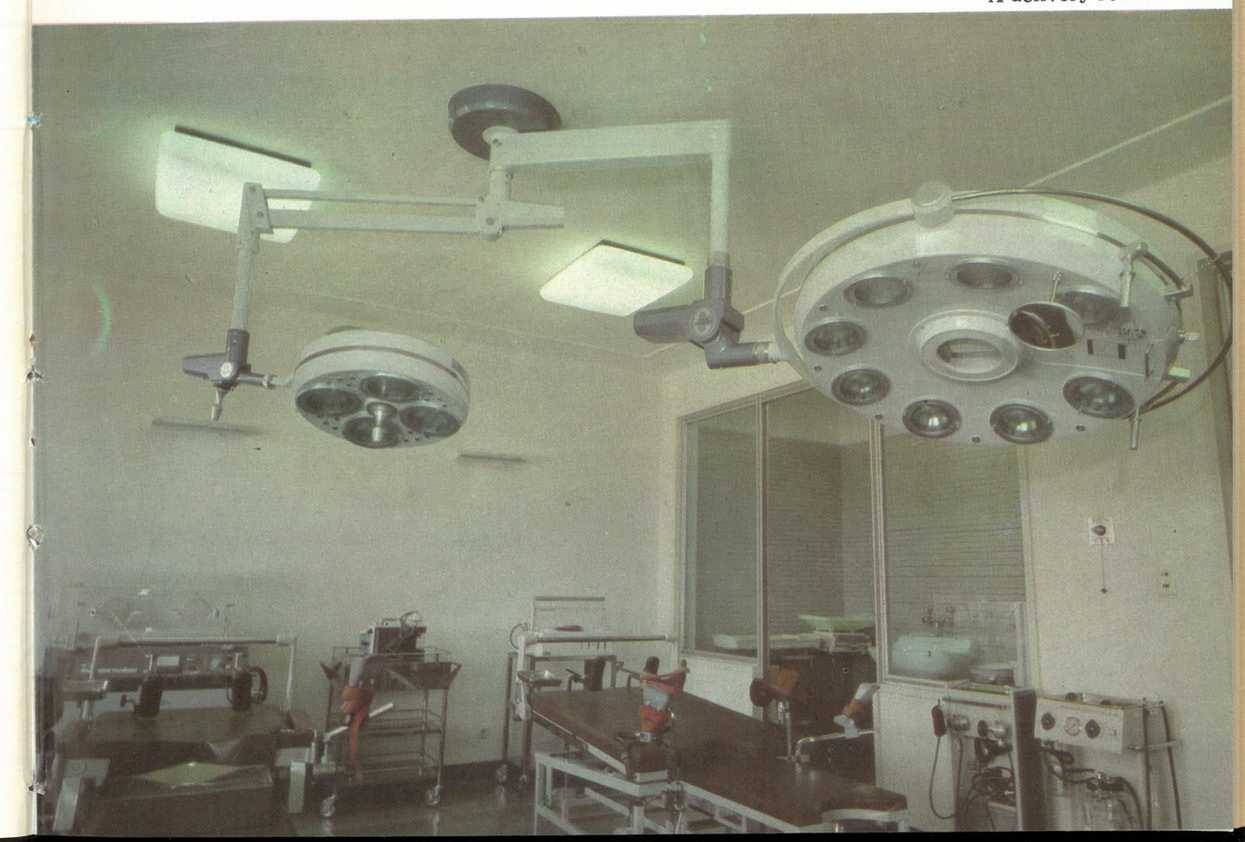


The hydrotherapy room

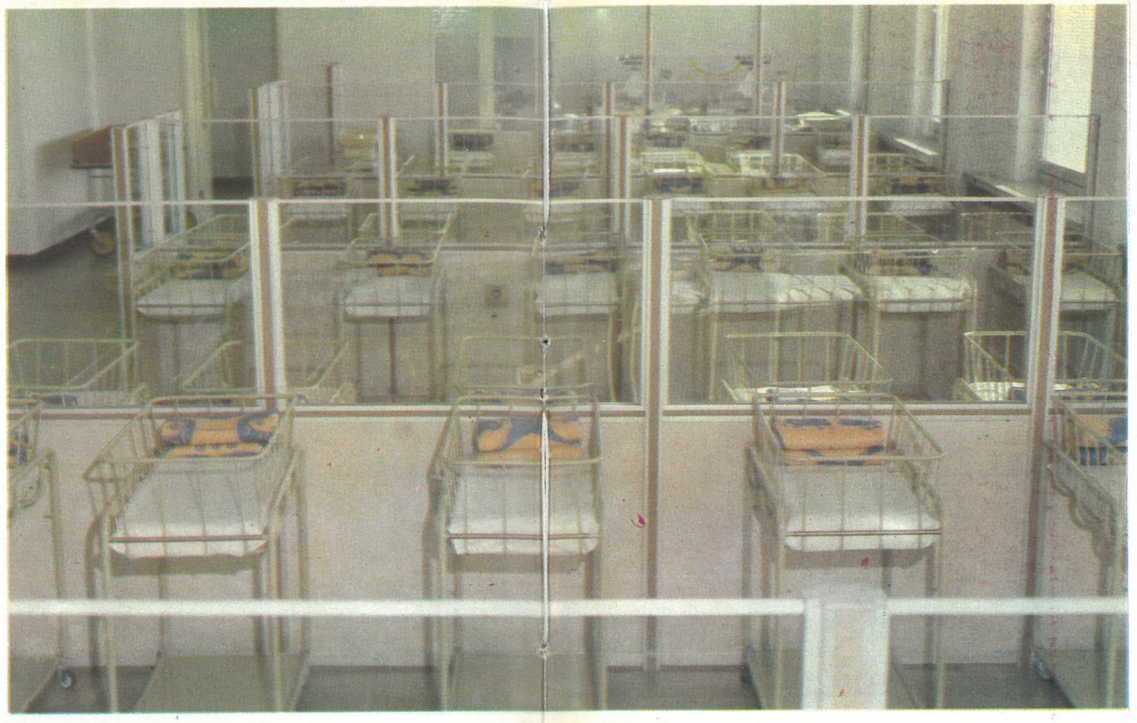


A lab

A delivery room



An operating room



Babies' room

The central hall

The outer view of the hospital

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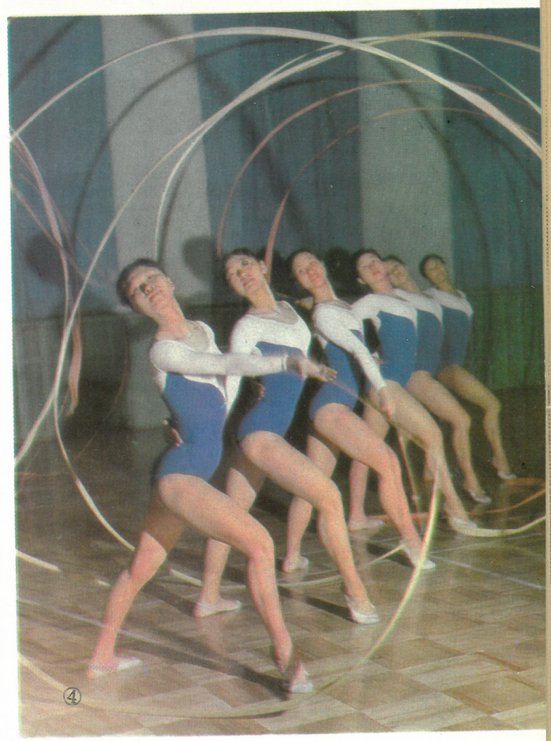
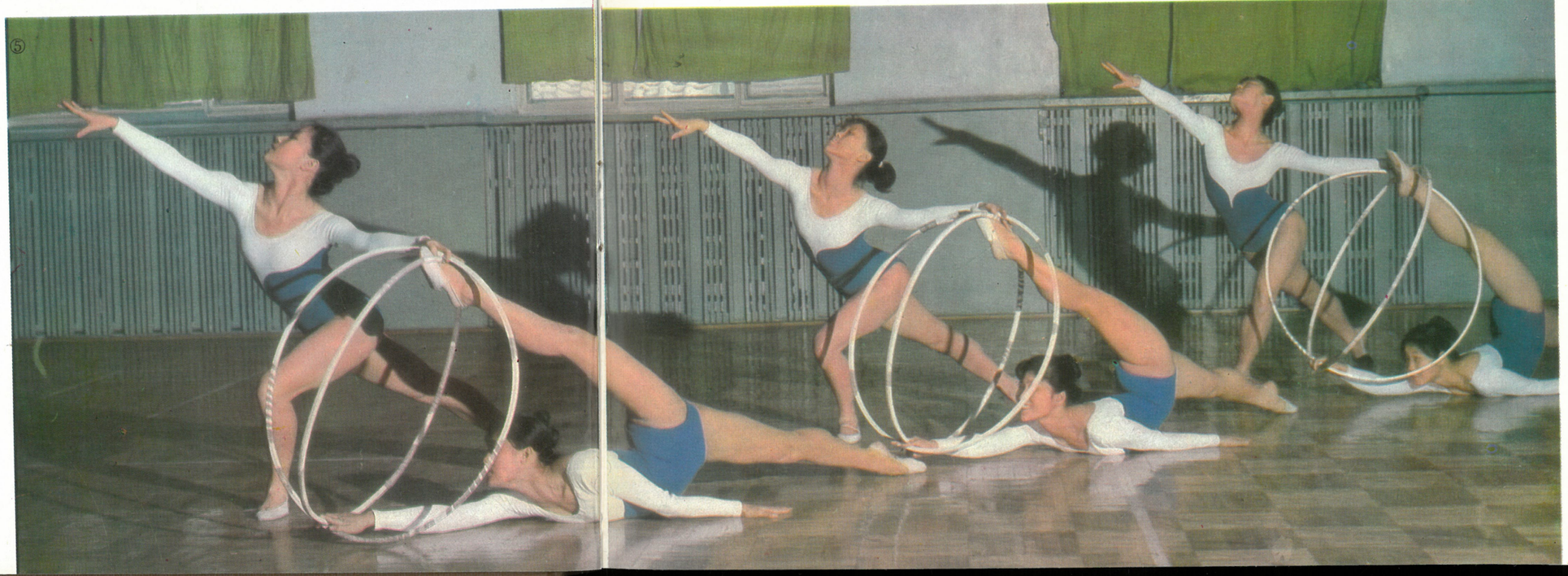
③


④

Gymnasts Rounding off New Calisthenic Technique

① **Rope exercise in the air**
② **Club exercise**
③ **Tape-spinning**
④ **Coordinate movement**
⑤ **Group ring exercise**


⑤

Korean Postage Stamps

"Genuine People's Army"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to fighters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the following effect in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

We guerrillas should be as fierce as lion to the enemy, but be as docile as sheep to people in their service.

The KPRA fighters, faithful to his teaching, always loved people, treated them with respect and fought in their interests in those days.

A good example is provided by the Shandongtun battle that was fought 45 years ago.

After he had dissolved the guerrilla districts along the Tuman-gang River for further advance, the great leader dispatched the KPRA units to the homeland and to the wide areas of north and south Manchuria for a switch-over to active offensive. He himself set out on an expedition to north Manchuria, leading his main unit, and reached Shandongtun late in July, 1935.

At that time, the inhabitants in north Manchuria, unlike those in east Manchuria of the border areas along the Tuman-gang River, were little acquainted with the KPRA; they were suffering from plunder and blackmail of the wicked Japanese imperialists and local bandits.

Upon arriving at Shandongtun, the fighters set down to help their hosts with housework, treated the old with respect and the young with loving care. Soon the kids called them "uncle," following them.

There rang songs out of some houses. Deeply moved by the noble traits of the soldiers in the service of people and awakened to political consciousness by their talks, the villagers began to open their hearts to them.

One day information came through that a large number of the enemy were coming in the direction of the village. The enemy had got wind of the KPRA unit's expedition under the great leader General Kim Il Sung in north Manchuria and hurried there with all the forces in the neighbouring areas.

The General thought that if a battle was fought in the village it would inflict a lot of damage on the lives and property of the villagers. So he decided to evacuate his unit from the village and deploy it in a hill some distance off, though the time was hard pressing and it would be unfavourable for them to fight there against the oncoming enemy.

His men dug well-camouflaged trenches in the right terrains for battle and subsequent actions.

The enemy appeared towards noon. They were a mounted force over 800 strong, consisting of Japanese garrison, puppet Manchurian army and police forces.

The enemy at the head were coming to the village and the remainder turned to climb the hill where the General's main force ambushed. The General who had been awaiting a chance gave the order to fire. Machine guns started to roar. Taken by surprise, the enemy on the hillside were at a loss, and fell down moaning with their horses.

The guerrillas kept showering fires, lest the enemy could dare resist from the hollow sides of a stream.

The enemy tried to slip away to attack from behind and flanks. But their attempt was shattered by the guerrillas deployed by the General beforehand. The enemy, beaten one blow after another, gave up attacking, and spun out time, centering their fires on the KPRA main force.

The General knew the enemy were waiting for the arrival of their reinforcements. He ordered his men to shoot the nearby enemy with rifles and fire mortars upon those firing blindly in the distance. With deafening explosions,

A Great Man

"This Is Where the Enemy Will Attack"

It was the summer of 1951, one year after the beginning of the Korean war. There were fierce battles along the 38th parallel. America and her satellites wavered as the days went by. The US President Truman dismissed MacArthur, appointed Ridgway as Commander-in-Chief of the "United Nations Forces" and proposed to hold armistice talks. It was designed not to stop the war but to continue it and recover from their repeated ignominious defeats. Actually the enemy were secretly preparing a large-scale offensive behind the screen of the talks.

Senior officials from the White House, the Pentagon and the "UN Command" and field command were planning a "summer offensive". Meanwhile General Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, convened an operation meeting. Getting together in the operations room of the General Staff were commanders of all services and arms and frontline units. The meeting discussed the strategic policy of the new stage and imminent tactical problems. The important problems in the coming operation were to estimate the target of the main enemy offensive and decide our defences.

Looking around the officers trustingly, the General said that now the enemy were preparing another offensive behind the screen of ceasefire talks and asked their opinions on whether the main enemy offensive would be in the western or eastern sector of the front and where our army's main defences should be.

For a while there was silence. The officers looked tense. Then they gave their views, and the consensus was that the main enemy attack would come in the western sector where there were better roads; that consequently the main defence forces should be deployed in the western sector.

The General got up, smiling, and went up to the map on the wall, with all eyes following and turning towards the map. The General took a red pencil and pointed to the areas where the enemy forces had been concentrated and said:

"...which part should be the main direction of our active position defence? Which part do the enemy intend to attack?"

Immediately all eyes were focussed on the red pencil in his hand.

The General drew a large circle on the eastern sector of the front and said loudly:

"This is where the enemy will attack."

The words of the General were full of conviction as ever. He then pointed out the following:

"The manoeuvres on the western and central sectors are a feint. Their real intention is to land a big army in Wonsan and Tongchon on the east coast to cooperate with the units on the ground, so as to occupy the mountain areas of the eastern and central sectors which have considerable strategic significance, then to push the front line northward and continue the war. Therefore, we should send our main defence forces to the eastern sector."

All eyes turned to Hill 1211 on the eastern sector. Hill 1211 was quiet then. But it was the stillness on the eve of battle. The stillness would soon give way to the roar of cannon and explosions. The commanders were deeply impressed by the General's insight and judgement.

The General took bold measures at the meeting. They were to move in large forces from the western to the eastern sector where they now expected fierce fighting.

The General was proved right on August 18 when Ridgway launched his summer offensive on 50 kilometres of the eastern sector. The result was much like throwing an egg at a rock. It was an offensive of death and despair leaving 79,000 dead on the hills and valleys around Hill 1211 in a single month.

After this ignominious defeat, Bradley, the then Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff, said: "It was the wrong war against the wrong enemy at the wrong time in the wrong place." As to the ignominious defeat in the Korean war, Marshall the then US State Secretary lamented: "The myth was broken and our country was not as strong as others thought."

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geysers of earth rose high one after another in enemy positions. They were under the shower of shells and bullets and groped to and fro and fell down.

The majority of them were killed and the survivors barely fled in the gathering darkness.

The battle ended with a great victory of the KPRA which sustained not a casualty.

The battle became an occasion to unite the KPRA and people even closer: The inhabitants were moved, above all, by the fact that the great leader decided to fight the enemy outside the village, however unfavourable it was, lest any damage should be caused to people, and by his protean tactics and unexcelled vision with which he routed the enemy.

The unit returned to the village next morning. All the villagers turned out to congratulate warmly the guerrillas on their victory.

Each family vyingly invited them to a dinner. Saying, "The army led by General Kim Il Sung is the genuine people's army," the villagers redoubled their admiration and respect for him, and heartily supported the KPRA.

Kim Jun Ha

Proud Course of Democratic National Education

The 700,000 Korean nationals including educators in Japan greet the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Central Association of Korean Educators in Japan on July 2.

The association is a mass organization under Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), a legitimate organization of the overseas citizens of our Republic. Since its appearance it has made really great achievements in the development of the democratic national education of Chongryon embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based thought on the educational work of overseas Korean nationals and the basic principles of socialist pedagogy in the hard conditions of the alien land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Chongryon, too, has so far gained great achievements in its educational work. In spite of the difficult and complicated situation in Japan, the educators of Chongryon have energetically conducted the education of the rising generation, taking great honour and pride in their work."

The association set it as its primary task to thoroughly embody the respected and beloved leader's great Juche idea and thought of revolutionary education in the educational work for the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan and uphold and develop their democratic national education and has vigorously worked to fulfil it, and made itself an organization boundlessly faithful to the leader.

Chongryon and this association established a well-regulated system of Juche-based democratic national education for sons and daughters of Korean nationals from kindergarten to university through their energetic activities, frustrating the obstructive moves of the American and Japanese reactionaries.

Tens of thousands of sons and daughters of Koreans get national education at nearly 160 schools of all levels—Korean University, the only university of overseas citizens in the world, and six-year primary schools, three-year middle and three-year high schools.

Korean youth and children attending Japanese schools learn their mother tongue at hundreds of irregular schools—afternoon or evening schools, national classes, summer schools and so on.

Korean schools educate the rising generation in the spirit of fidelity to the great leader, his great revolutionary idea and the glorious revolutionary traditions, and in socialist patriotism. They establish Juche in instruction, teach Korean language, history, geography and other subjects by advanced educational methods, and intensify physical and national-art culture in order to rear students to be dependable successors to the patriotic work.

Korean high schools and university produced many fine Chongryon functionaries, scientists, artistes and sportsmen. In the course of developing national education many educators were honoured with doctorate, professorship or associate professorship and the title of Merited Teacher.

The association put national education on a more lawful ground by obtaining legal approval of schools and its subordinate organizations, in spite of the obstructive acts of the US and Japanese reactionaries. In order to further strengthen the independence of national education and the material basis of schools it established a system of normal education and a teacher-retraining system and has trained many teachers of high scientific and theoretical levels by itself, and helped to run schools well relying on the patriotic zeal of our compatriots.

Thanks to the fatherly concern of the great leader and the efforts of Koreans in Japan all schools under Chongryon are well appointed.

Chongryon and the association vigorously promoted scientific and technological research work while developing democratic national education.

Korean scientists and educators set up scientific institutes at various Chongryon organizations and different places of Japan and attained precious research results contributing to the socialist construction in the homeland and the patriotic work of Chongryon by establishing Juche in scientific research work.

These achievements attained by the association in democratic national education are entirely due to the wise guidance and deep concern of the great leader.

For the education of our compatriots in Japan he sent huge educational aid funds and scholarships amounting to 27,832,827,033 *yen* (in Japanese currency) on 74 occasions from 1957 to the end of 1979. He also sent teaching tools and school furnishings, musical instruments, fruits and even seeds of fragrant flowers in the motherland for national education.

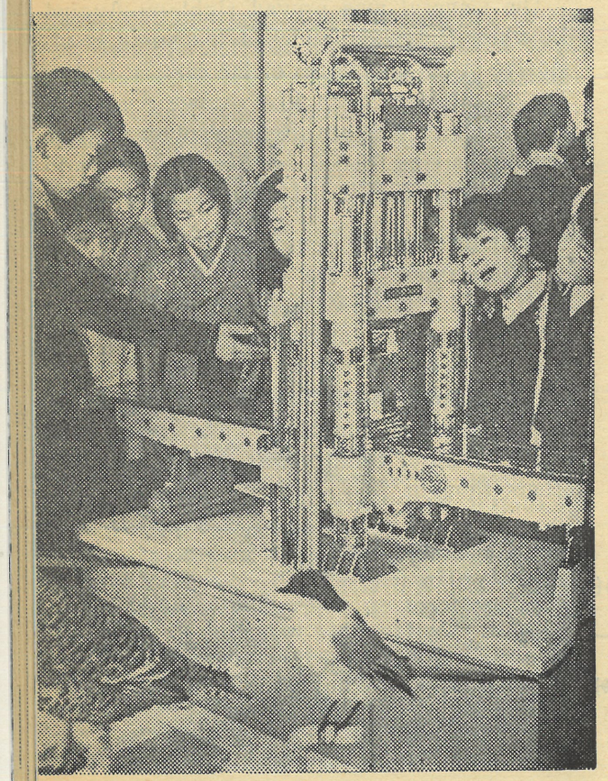
In his classic "On the Tasks Facing the Educators of Chongryon" and his other works he pointed out the tasks to develop the democratic national education of Chongryon and the ways to carry them out and wisely led Korean nationals to defend their democratic national rights.

So the Koreans have been able to develop national education splendidly even in the alien land as full-fledged citizens of a sovereign state.

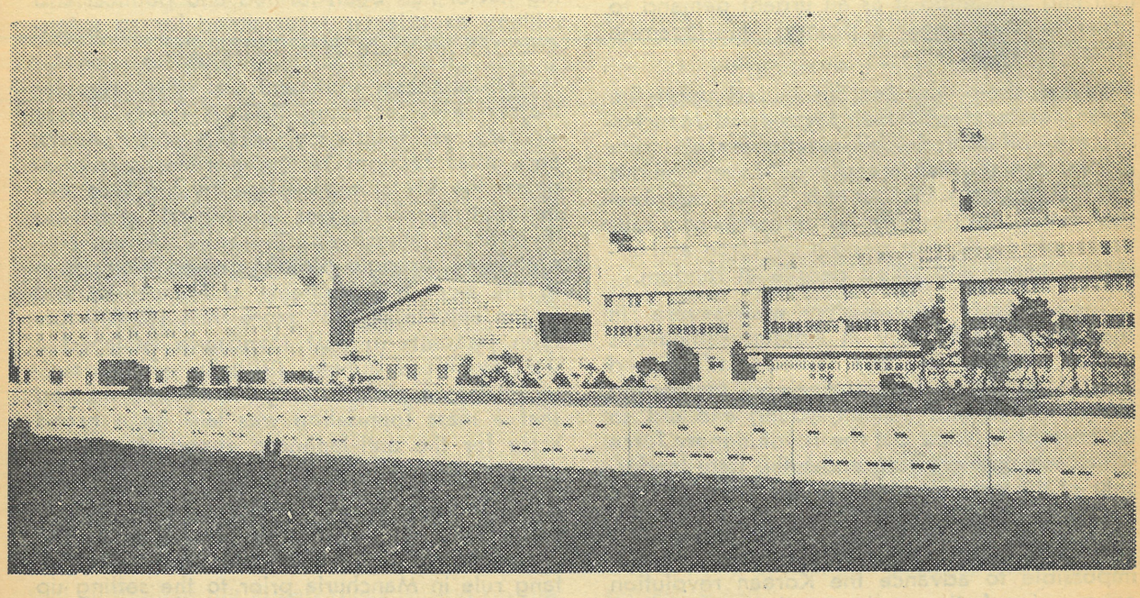
On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the association, the functionaries of the association and Korean nationals in Japan renew their resolution to devote themselves to the work to faithfully put into effect the great leader's Juche-based thought on the educational work of overseas Korean nationals, fondly recollecting the proud course covered by them in the work of national education under his brilliant guidance.

Mun Gi Un

In front of the experimental apparatus sent by the fatherly leader



Hokkaido Korean Primary and Middle School



SERIAL

Modern History of Korea (7)

CHAPTER III

BEGINNING OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE. FIRST STAGE OF THE ARMED STRUGGLE

1. FOUNDING OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY

BASIC LINE FOR THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

In September 1931 the Japanese imperialists at last launched an invasion on Manchuria. This brought about a rapid change of situation and presented it as an urgent demand to organize and wage a prompt anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Paving their way for the inroad upon the Asian continent with their invasion of Manchuria, they intensified their reactionary offensive against the Korean people as never before for the "security of the rear." They suppressed every manifestation of revolutionary advance of the Korean people by force and arrested, jailed and killed people at random.

Their bloody suppression was severe in Manchuria, particularly in Korean settlements in east Manchuria. They raided and burned Korean villages, indiscriminately massacring innocent men and women, young and old, in an attempt to wipe out the revolutionary force which was fast growing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under these circumstances, without taking up arms against Japanese imperialism it was impossible to advance the Korean revolution even a step farther and pave the way for victory of the national liberation.

In those days conditions were ripe for an anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had energetically pushed ahead with the preparations for the armed struggle, reliable leading nuclei had been formed and political and military experience accumulated for an extensive anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Anti-Japanese sentiments of the popular masses were at rising tide. A fierce violent struggle was fought by workers and peasants and other sections of the Korean people against the brutal suppression by the Japanese imperialists which was intensified after the invasion of Manchuria. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle rapidly gained momentum in the Korean settlements in Manchuria, and in the autumn of 1931 more than 100,000 Korean peasants in east Manchuria launched a well-organized autumn struggle, which developed into a violent struggle. All this showed that a mass foundation was laid on a broad scale for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Penetratingly analyzing the situation right after the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese imperialists which was characterized by the chaos caused by the crumbling of the Kuomintang rule in Manchuria prior to the setting up of the Japanese imperialist ruling machine and

the upsurge of the anti-Japanese struggle of the masses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung considered that it was high time to organize and wage a large-scale anti-Japanese armed struggle right away. In December 1931 he called a meeting of Party and YCL cadres at Mingyuegou where he made a historic speech, *On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism.*

In his speech he reviewed the situation caused by the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese imperialists, analyzed lessons drawn from the history of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement. On this basis, he set forth the policy of organizing and waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare. He said:

"Guerrilla warfare is a method of armed struggle which will enable us to deal heavy political and military blows to the enemy while preserving our own forces, and to defeat the numerically or technically superior enemy even with small forces. Only when we organize and launch armed struggle using guerrilla warfare, while relying on the active support and encouragement of the masses of the people and the favourable conditions of nature and terrain, are we fully capable of defeating the piratical Japanese imperialist aggressive forces." ("On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism," Eng. ed., p. 6.)

Guerrilla warfare is a form of armed struggle by which an armed force annihilates the enemy with ceaseless action through free movements while maintaining close ties with the inhabitants in the areas under the enemy's occupation.

Formerly the guerrilla warfare had been regarded as an auxiliary means of the regular warfare or as a form of a secondary struggle in the revolutionary struggle. However, without sticking to such ready-made views, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the guerrilla warfare as the basic form of revolutionary war, as the main form of struggle in the colonial national-liberation struggle.

It enables guerrillas to adopt a plan for action and choose their theatre of action as they want, apply flexible tactics and strategy adroitly and deliver battle where victory is sure. It also makes it possible to constantly expand and strengthen the armed ranks relying on the broad-based mass foundation, rely on the active material and spiritual support on the part of the people and launch vigorous political and military activities in the vast area, closely linking them with various forms of mass struggle. Therefore, it makes it possible to deal incessant military and political blows at the enemy and successfully defeat the numerically and technically superior enemy.

In guerrilla warfare, the guerrillas can go among the broad sections of the masses and rouse them to revolutionary struggle while expanding and strengthening their guerrilla operations, lead them to an all-people mass revolt at the proper time and thus launch the decisive general offensive against the enemy, pooling the efforts of the guerrillas and the popular masses and linking guerrilla operations with mass revolt.

As mentioned, guerrilla warfare is a very superior form of struggle and the most powerful method of armed struggle fully capable of defeating the piratical Japanese imperialist aggressive forces.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly showed the way to the solution of important problems arising in waging the armed struggle mainly through guerrilla warfare. In particular, he stressed the need to form the guerrilla army, the revolutionary armed force, which would undertake the armed struggle, that is, the guerrilla warfare, and set up guerrilla bases, to lay a mass foundation for the armed struggle and to form broad anti-Japanese united front between the Korean and Chinese peoples and united front with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese units, and the necessity for the formation of Party organizations in different parts and the strengthening of the work of the YCL.

All these policies of his on waging the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism were put into practice without delay.

FORMATION OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY

Under the careful organization guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the work of founding the guerrilla army, the revolutionary armed force which would wage an armed struggle was rapidly pushed ahead.

To begin with, the work of building up the

armed ranks went on everywhere.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung himself formed a guerrilla unit to set an example, while giving general guidance to the work of forming guerrilla ranks in different parts. In early 1932 in Antu he formed a small guerrilla unit with those active in the revolutionary struggle since the DIU as its core and gradually expanded its ranks. Then, he generalized the experience gained.

Afterwards, in the areas along the Tumangang River in east Manchuria a number of small guerrilla units and groups were formed with KRA members and other young Communists, front-rank workers, peasants and fiery youth tested and tempered in the actual struggle.

The struggle to get arms, too, developed incessantly.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put up the militant slogan: **"Arms are our life and soul! Arms against arms!"**

Very arduous was the struggle to obtain arms.

At times a pistol, a bullet or a gram of gunpowder cost human lives.

Members of small guerrilla groups, the Young Communist League, the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Children's Vanguard and the Women's Association, and even children and old people took part in the struggle. By their self-sacrificing struggle they took weapons from the Japanese imperialist army of aggression, the Japanese and Manchurian police and the vicious pro-Japanese landlords and officials.

Meanwhile, giving full play to their wisdom and ingenuity, the Communists and revolutionary people manufactured weapons themselves. Using simple rudimentary tools, they made or mended weapons and turned out bombs of various types.

The work of founding the guerrilla army was attended with a fierce struggle to counter the brutal suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

Frightened at the formation of small guerrilla groups and the rapid revolutionary advance of the popular masses in different parts of east Manchurian areas, namely, the Chientao region, where the Koreans were concentrated, the Japanese imperialists held an emergency Cabinet meeting to adopt the resolution "on measures against the precarious situation in the Chientao region" and gave a directive to the Ministry of War to send the "Chientao Expeditionary Force." And in the spring of 1932 a large contingent of the "punitive force" was thrown into the Chientao region to commit the most brutal atrocity of massacre against Koreans.

They turned the Chientao region to a "sea of flame," a "sea of blood," openly raving, "Kill Koreans without mercy. Out of one hundred Koreans you kill, one, at least, is surely Communist or Young Communist Leaguer."

However, no brutal suppression of the Japanese imperialists could check the struggle for founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army. Preparations for founding the guerrilla army made a rapid progress for all the brutal suppression on the part of the Japanese imperialists.

After thoroughgoing preparations, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in Antu on April 25, 1932.

At the founding ceremony, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech, *On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army.*

After solemnly proclaiming the founding of the AJPGA, he elucidated its character and mission. He said:

"The AJPGA is made up of the workers, peasants and young patriots who oppose the Japanese imperialists and their stooges and love their country and people; it is a revolutionary armed force which will dedicate itself to protecting the interests of the people.

"The aim and mission of the people's guerrilla army is to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in Korea and bring national independence and social emancipation to the Korean people." ("On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army," Eng. ed., p. 5.)

The AJPGA was a genuine new-type revolutionary army quite different from the former "Volunteers' Army," the "Independence Army" and other nationalist armed forces in the guiding ideas, class composition, fighting goal and methods and in other respects.

It was a revolutionary army of the Juche type unswervingly guided by the great Juche idea enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was a genuine people's army which was made up of the advanced workers, peasants and patriotic youth and maintained ties of kinship with the people. It was Korea's first revolutionary armed force whose aim was immediately to fight to drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors, establish a genuine people's government and, furthermore, eliminate all sorts of class oppression and exploitation and build socialism and communism.

It was not merely an armed force fighting Japanese imperialism, but was also a political army, that is, a propagandist and organizer that educated the masses and roused them to revolutionary struggle.

Moreover, it was an internationalist revolutionary army that fought for the world revolution as well as for the Korean revolution, under the militant slogan, "Workers of all lands, unite!"

In order to strengthen the guerrilla army, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exhorted its commanding officers and men to be all boundlessly loyal to the revolution, love each other, secure unity of ideology and purpose, tighten the ties of kinship with the people, and observe an iron discipline, so that they could give full play to their excellent political and moral character as a true people's army, a revolutionary army.

He also stressed the need to rapidly increase the guerrilla ranks and improve their armament.

Pointing out that in order to further strengthen the guerrilla army, the commanders and men should also acquire ingenious guerrilla tactics and apply them with skill, he said:

"We should make it a basic principle of guerrilla warfare to wipe out as many enemy troops as possible while preserving the guerrilla force to the maximum. To do this, we should correctly appraise the situation and the balance of forces between friend and foe and, on this basis, engage the enemy only when we are sure of victory." (Ibid., p. 8.)

The great leader said that in order to wipe out many enemy troops while preserving its own forces, the guerrilla army should correctly grasp the enemy's weak points and turn them to advantage, keep him on the defensive and destroy him ceaselessly, ambushing and assaulting him everywhere.

After proclaiming the founding of the AJPGA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that small guerrilla groups were rapidly expanded in different parts along the Tuman-gang River. As a result, the AJPGA units were organized and started their operations in all parts along the Tuman-gang River.

Korean Communists in south and north Manchuria, too, upholding the policy of the armed struggle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, formed armed units and carried on guerrilla operations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AJPGA'S FOUNDING

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The foundation of the AJPGA provides us with the motive power which will directly undertake and push forward the armed struggle, the main stream in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, and with the possibility of dealing decisive blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and advancing the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a higher stage.

"The foundation of the AJPGA will open up a phase in implementing the line of anti-Japanese united front and the policy for founding a Marxist-Leninist party by greatly invigorating and encouraging the Korean people who are groaning under the colonial yoke imposed on by Japanese imperialism and by inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle." (Ibid., p. 5.)

The founding of the AJPGA and its armed operations marked a historic event that opened up a new age for the victorious revolutionary struggle of the Korean people.

The AJPGA's founding meant the emergence of a powerful revolutionary force capable of implementing the great Juche idea, the Juche-oriented revolutionary line set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and the anti-Japanese armed struggle by the AJPGA signified the start of a powerful struggle which would put into effect the Juche-oriented revolutionary line.

The AJPGA's founding and its armed struggle were the declaration of war on the Japanese imperialists and their stooges who were trampling underfoot the independence of the Korean people; they were the emphatic announcement to the world public that it resolutely repudiated the flunkeyist tendency of nationalists and the participants in the early communist movement who had tried to rely on the outside forces and

that they were ready to carve out the destiny of the nation and class by its own efforts and on its own responsibility.

The armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists brought the Korean communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle to a higher plane.

The armed struggle itself was the highest form of struggle capable of delivering decisive blows on the Japanese imperialist aggressors, and, at the same time, exerted a powerful revolutionary influence on the people in all walks of life and greatly encouraged the other forms of mass struggle, thereby making it possible to develop the general anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people on to a higher stage.

With the anti-Japanese armed struggle based on the great Juche idea, the revolutionary theory and practice were most correctly combined from the independent and creative standpoint, the communist, working-class leadership of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle was firmly established and the communist movement was closely linked with the struggle for national liberation and sovereignty and the struggle for class and social liberation.

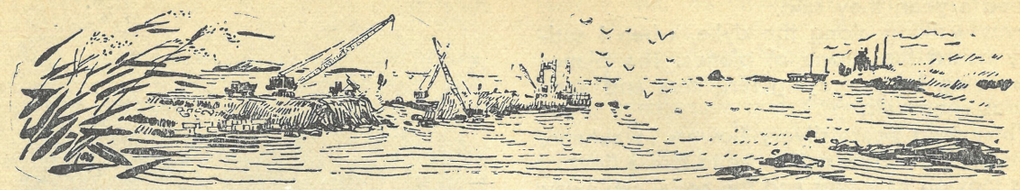
With the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a new turn was brought about in preparations for founding a communist party and in the work of the anti-Japanese national united front. Organizational and ideological preparations for founding a communist party could be vigorously pushed ahead in the flame of the most active form of revolutionary struggle and on the broad mass foundation and, accordingly, all the basic conditions for founding the communist party created with credit. Thanks to its revolutionary might and influence, the anti-Japanese armed struggle could bring about complete isolation of the Japanese imperialists and their stooges from the popular masses and rally the patriotic people of all walks of life under the anti-Japanese banner, providing favourable conditions for forming an anti-Japanese national united front.

It also enabled the Korean Communists and Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to make great contributions to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

The AJPGA's founding and its armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists had a big repercussion internationally in those days. Reporting on the operations of the Korean guerrillas in Manchuria, the Japan Communist Party's organ *Akahata* of August 20, 1932, emphasized their great import, their international significance in particular. It pointed out that they had a deep meaning for the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people by delivering big blows at the Japanese imperialists and that they acquired a great significance in frustrating the war preparations of the Japanese imperialists, those against the Soviet Union in particular.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle as a revolutionary struggle waged in a colony under the revolutionary banner of Juche marked an important event in the revolutionary movement of the world oppressed people for national sovereignty. It was a great struggle that clearly proved to all the revolutionary people the world over that any aggressive forces, however powerful, should be fought resolutely and that when the popular masses are properly organized and mobilized a decisive struggle could be waged in defiance of the tyranny of the wicked imperialist aggressors.

The AJPGA's founding by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged with the guerrilla warfare as its principal form were of great historic significance because they marked a signal change in the development of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and showed the people under imperialist yoke the way to most active struggle for liberation.



Travel Note

Along the West Coastline (1)

From this issue our magazine gives serially a travel note of our west coastline from the estuary of the Amnok-gang River at the northwestern tip of our country to the lower Rimjin River near the Military Demarcation Line.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our west coast has turned into an area with heavy and light industries and fisheries, into a granary yielding rich crops every year, and into a people's paradise.

This coastal area is also rich in underground and marine resources and very beautiful with big rivers, mountains and hills as well as bays.

"Silk Island"

I left for the silk island, the starting point of our west coastline trip.

A little away from the Sindo Island in the estuary there are an island and islets. In the past they were sparsely grown with reed. They had no name and people knew them to be only "Mumyongpyong" (Nameless Island).

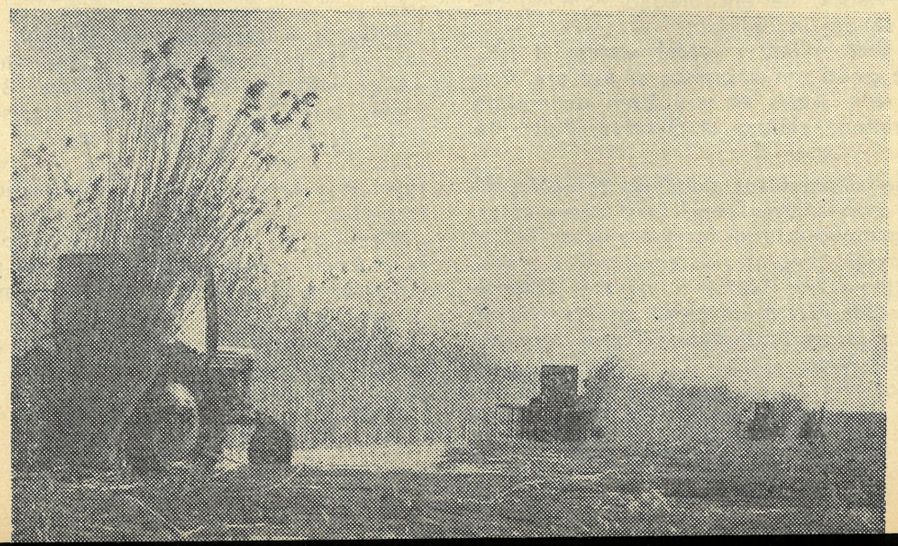
But today they are linked to the Sindo Island with long dykes to form a big island called the "Silk Island."

In this island, I climbed Samgak Hill, the highest place in the island, which offered unobstructed views of the unbounded horizon of the West Sea of Korea, the vast expanse of green reed and the new looks of the island.

An elephant rock looking like a work of a master mason, the Maan Islet shaped like a horseback and islets around the silk island reminding me of sentinels standing guard.... The island presented a unique scenery.

The Amnok-gang River water was pleasantly flowing into the reed fields through the waterways running crisscross. Thanks to the cyclic irrigation system, the per-hectare yield of reed is increasing every year and the island produces as much as tens of thousands of tons

Reed harvest is in full swing



of reed a year, they said.

I was walking along the dyke, when I suddenly heard the drone of planes. The planes were flying low, spraying fertilizers and agricultural chemicals.

When reed bears silvery flowers in autumn, they said, harvesters cut tall reed like a fleet of ships moving in waves and the aerial cableway is busy carrying it.

The chief engineer of the reed farm in the island, who, along with me, was looking at reed fields where all work is said to be done with machines, spoke in a touched tone:

"This is where the great leader gave a historic teaching in August 1966."

His face was full of emotion, recalling the wise guidance of the fatherly leader who brought about a radical change in this island.

In summer of 1958 the great leader paid his first visit here. He was in a boat ascertaining himself the possibility of the tideland reclamation in the West Sea. In front of the solitary island "Mumyongpyong" he let the boat stop. Running his eyes over the waving reed field he said that reed was a good "silk" which could be used to make people's clothes.

He went to the sea off the Sindo Island, instructed to create a big base for raw materials of chemical fibre by linking the "Mumyongpyong", Maldo, Yangdo, Changdo, Sindo and Maan Islands with dikes, and named it "Silk Island."

More than 10 islands and islets were linked by long, strong dikes and thousands of hectares of reed fields were created as a precious wealth of the country.

One day in August 1966 the fatherly leader visited the island again in spite of rising waves.

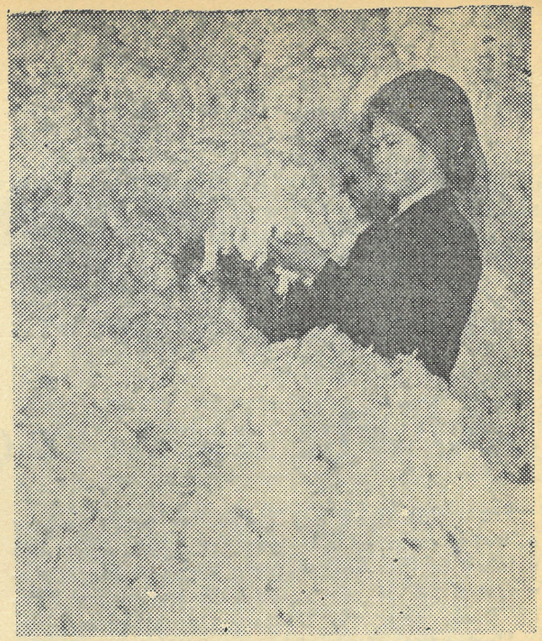
Overlooking the immense reed fields from the observatory, he encouraged tideland reclaimers, saying in delight:

"Look that. What a good wealth it is!... Reed is a good remembrance of our era. Our posterity will speak of you from generation to generation, seeing it handed down to them."

Later he called many meetings to settle all problems arising from reed field construction and sent many machines for the mechanization and industrialization of the construction work.

Under the deep concern of the fatherly leader the silk island appeared on the map of Korea as a dependable base for raw materials of chemical fibre.

After looking round the reed fields, I entered the workers' settlement to see their happy life.



Reed fibre

It was unfit for human habitation in the past. People could obtain drinking water only from drifting thawing ice and poverty and waves were their enemies. But today there are schools, hospitals, shops and public service facilities and modern dwelling houses even with service pipes on the island. The island is self-sufficient in fish, fruits, vegetables and food grain and has its own sanatorium.

The island is ringing with the reading sound of children coming from the bright windows of each house and buses carrying happy passengers are seen running along the long dykes.

Chang Yon Suk, an old resident of this island, said:

"This is a great change indeed, I should say. In the bygone days this island was regarded as unfit for human habitation. But it has turned today into a people's paradise, into a dependable raw-material base of chemical fibre. So many people come to this island from all over the country for inspection. Many foreigners come, too."

Hearing his words from the bottom of his heart I felt a lump in my throat. An unforgettable passage on the silk island monument came to my mind:

"For thousands of years the island remained useless, coming under the high tide and getting washed by the ebb tide!

How many people came to this island in quest of livelihood and left it sighing!

But it sings of the socialist system today, boasting of its immense green reed fields and of its grandeur as a Juche base for raw materials of chemical fibre.

People, remember forever the great love and favour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung associated with this island!..."

Whistles echoed long in the air. Boats with loads of reed were leaving the pier. The chief engineer said with a smile: "They are bound to the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory. Their load will return to us in the form of nice suiting."

I took a boat and left the island for the chemical fibre factory and the textile mill.

The two factories stood face to face with a road in between.

I inspected many shops of the chemical fibre factory from the raw-material shop to the spinning shop in company with its functionary.

At the spinning shop I saw white reed fibre cascading like snow.

The functionary said: "We little thought that we could obtain fibre from reed. But now we are producing nice chemical fibre from reed like this."

Looking at the cascading fibre with satisfaction, I left for the textile mill.

The mill was spinning yarn and weaving fabrics with reed fibre.

It was massproducing beautiful textiles.

The dependable light industry bases obtaining fibre from reed and weaving high-quality fabrics with it are another brilliant fruition of the great plan of the fatherly leader to clothe our people well all the seasons.

I left Sinuiju with a boundlessly happy heart.

Chon Jong Hun

Beautifully patterned fabrics made from reed fibre

A British M.P.'s Visit to Korea

Two of my Parliamentary colleagues, Ted Fletcher, M.P. and Dennis Canavan, M.P. and myself visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during September and October last year. The visit had been planned for some time and we were, so far as British Parliamentary representation is concerned, pioneers. We were glad to be the first British members of Parliament to go to the country of President Kim Il Sung.

Naturally we wondered what we would see and what sort of reception we would receive.

There was no need to worry about our reception. Wherever we went we were made more than welcome and everyone was glad and appreciative that Britain members of Parliament had not only come to their country but were anxious to help in the reunification of Korea.

From the moment I left the airport at Pyongyang I realized that we were in a country that had a good story to tell. We knew that during the Korean war great devastation was wreaked by the United States upon the part of Korea that we were visiting. Subsequently photographs and films that we saw showed the almost total devastation that was suffered by the cities, towns and villages of Korea. The total number of bombs dropped on Pyongyang by the United States exceeded the individual population of that town! The Korean war is 30 years ago and in the lifetime of the recovery of a country 30 years is not a long period.

There was no trace anywhere in the areas we visited of the destruction. Between the airport and Pyongyang city itself the houses were neat and tidy, the land was well cultivated and a bumper harvest was being reaped. There were no slum houses to be seen. I wondered if this area outside the airport was simply window dressing. It was not. As we travelled about the country by road the same tidy and neat houses appeared everywhere.

In Pyongyang itself the streets were wide and tree-lined. The total destruction of Pyongyang had given the opportunity to build a new city. This opportunity had clearly been taken. A few weeks prior to being in North Korea I had been in Japan. I had seen Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Those cities also suffered total destruction. If anyone wonders what are the differences between Socialist and Capitalist reconstruction a visit to Pyongyang, Hiroshima and Nagasaki provides the answer. Pyongyang made me glad that I am a Socialist.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a common border with China and the Soviet Union and across the water is Japan. In such a situation as this it is easy to understand why Korea has adopted the "Juche" philosophy.

Korea's greatest asset is in its great Leader. President Kim Il Sung has a good record as a son of the people. His forebears in the recent past had been peoples' leaders and Kim Il Sung himself took to the hills and mountains to organize the Korean army against the Japanese. His position as leader is only a natural consequence of the patriotic part he and his forefathers have played in their country's history.

Pride of place is given to the children and their school. In the Childrens' Palace in Pyongyang some 15 thousand children each day participate in what we would call extra-curriculum activities. We went to the Children's Palace and had a tremendous reception. We saw children of all ages participating in activities like ballet, painting, table-tennis, boxing and playing of music on many different types of instruments. School uniforms for the children are provided by the State. The children were healthy. Everyone in the country appeared to us to be well fed. There certainly were no beggars.

One night we saw a film of the celebration of 30 years of the founding of the State. The enthusiasm and support of millions of Koreans was there to be seen. This enthusiasm shows itself in their daily lives. The amount of construction work which was being carried out was quite remarkable.

There were very few private cars in Korea. The bus service and underground railway services are good and very cheap. The underground in Pyongyang was really amazing. It is built in marble. I have travelled on the much publicized underground system in Moscow. The Pyongyang underground system was far ahead of the Moscow metro. The marble pillars and mosaic decoration, colour scheme and lighting was, to me, after travelling many, many miles on the London underground, unbelievable. The buildings, museums, art galleries are such that one could write about them for a long time. I want to tell you of the visit we made to the demarcation zone. We travelled by car from Pyongyang to the demarcation zone. A barrier like this across any country must be a tragedy for the economic development and human relationship of and in that country. The separation of millions of people from their families and friends year after year is a real human tragedy that is tremendous indeed. On the north of the demarcation zone the soil is cultivated right up to the very edge of the demarcation line. On the south Korean side a wall and fence is being constructed. Those two factors by themselves are a clear indication of the situation today.

We were granted an audience with President Kim Il Sung and he told us that he wanted the country reunified as the real and fruitful development of the country could only take place if there was reunification. President Kim Il Sung was prepared to accept confederation and he told us that the financers of the United States, Japan and France who had all put money in south Korea had nothing to fear from a confederation. President Kim Il Sung said they could continue with their own economic life in south Korea. In the north they did not fear that the opening of the border would, in any way, adversely affect the great and continuing progress that their country is making.

The American troops should go home. I do not believe the American troops are in Korea for the protection of Korea. As Stanley Baldwin used to say in the '30s, "The boundary of Britain is the Rhine". To the United States the boundary of America is the 38th parallel in Korea. Only when it suits the Americans for America will they leave Korea. For the good of Korea the Americans should go now.

It was a great and unforgettable experience that we had in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il Sung invited us to go again. I do not think we shall want asking twice.

William Wilson,
Britain Member of Parliament

TAEJON LIBERATION BATTLE

Visitors to the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum pause for a long time before the cycloramic picture of the Taejon liberation battle.

Before this picture, a vivid and realistic picture of the battle scene thick with powder smoke they fondly recollect the Taejon liberation battle which amazed the world 30 years ago.

The US imperialist aggressors foolishly calculated to win the war quick, starting a brigandish war of aggression against our young Republic across the 38th Parallel, the north-south demarcation line.

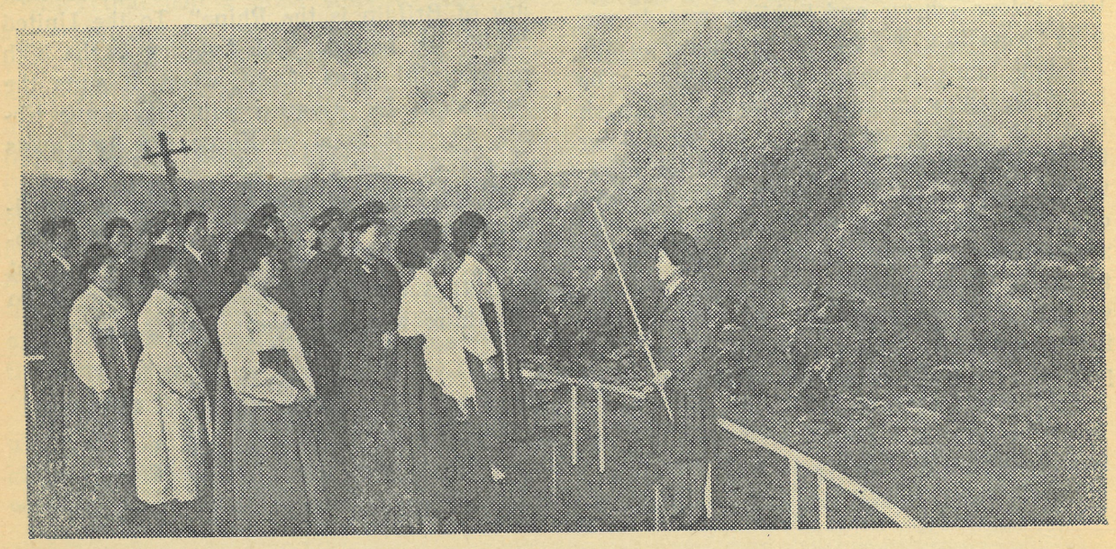
Opening their attack, they openly declared that they would have breakfast in Haeju, a city near the 38th Parallel, lunch in Pyongyang and supper in Sinuiju, a border city.

But the war maniacs made a gross miscalculation. On the third day after they started the war they were thrown out of Seoul by the heroic Korean People's Army on a strong counteroffensive.

Stunned by the victorious advance of the KPA, they made Suwon near Seoul their "second base" and rushed the vanguard (Smith's task force) of their "invincible" 24th Infantry Division to the Osan area. But it was destroyed by the KPA moving like a surging wave. Now the enemy proclaimed Taejon the "temporary capital" and put up a desperate defence.

Now Taejon became the seat of the Syngman Rhee puppet government, the US 8th Army command, the puppet army headquarters and other political and military ruling organs of the enemy as their political and military centre. The US 24th Infantry Division commanded by notorious Dean was operating in the Taejon area.

Before the cycloramic picture showing the Taejon liberation battle



Bigwigs of the US imperialist aggression forces hurried to Tokyo to have a confab and placed their aggression forces in south Korea and all the puppet ground force under the command of Walker, the US Eighth Army Commander. The enemies built defences along the front line and deployed many main units there. At the same time the US imperialist aggressors brought their 25th Infantry Division to Pusan from Japan and hurled other divisions into the Korean front to increase their aggression forces.

They announced that the Taejon area was the "line of no retreat" or the "last defence line" and boasted that they could "hold out for three years."

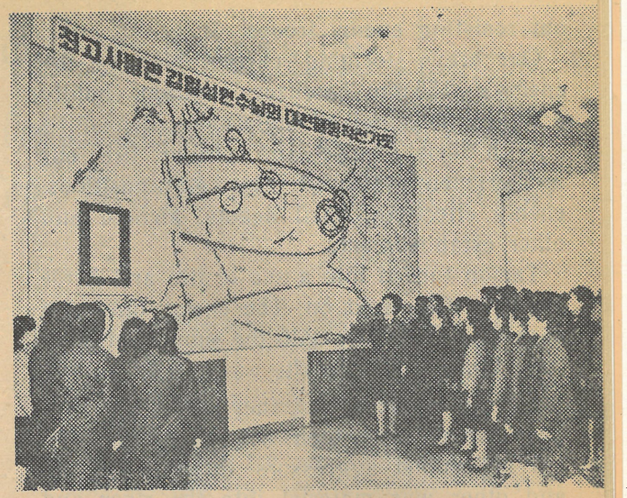
But they suffered the worst defeat in history and their Taejon defence ended in a total fiasco in face of the large-scale encircling and destroying operation of the KPA.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The results we have achieved at the war front show that the might of our people, who have risen in the struggle for the independence and freedom of the country, is inexhaustible, and that the heroic People's Army can and will surely drive the US imperialist aggressors from the land of our country."

Considering that the enemy forces were massed in the Taejon area, the respected and beloved Supreme Commander decided to deliver the main attack to it and planned and commanded a unique large-scale encirclement for the annihilation of the enemy through closely concerted operations between troops of all arms, strong frontal and flank attacks, bold detour and quick movement.

According to his operation plan some combined infantry units of the KPA made a quick detour to the southeast of Taejon, blocked the Taejon-Kumsan and Taejon-Yongdong roads and attacked the enemy in Taejon from the west, and other combined



Visitors hear the guide's explanation of the Taejon liberation operation planned by the great leader

infantry units and mechanized units tightened the encirclement to strike the enemy in Taejon from the north and the northwest.

Not knowing that they were sieged by the KPA the enemies massed their troops for street fighting in the city. They could never think that the KPA would march 40 km or 60 km a day across steep mountains and cliffs and block off their retreat in the south and west of Taejon.

Receiving a report that KPA men were found on a hill south of Taejon Dean severely scolded his men, saying: Even if the communist troops act like magic they cannot reach there overnight. You are so terrified that you have mistaken our men for the enemy.

The encirclement of the KPA was narrowed to 100 square kilometres.

The KPA combined units and mechanized units started general offensive in high spirits under the command of the respected and beloved Supreme Commander to wipe out the encircled enemy troops to the last man.

Our valiant tankmen destroyed the main military targets with their guns and wiped

out resisting enemy troops.

Our brave storming parties blew up the enemy's 155 mm howitzer position, boldly acting amid a hail of bullets.

With their precise and strong fire our artillerymen destroyed other gun positions, enemy effectives, shell depots, airfield and other establishments.

Taejon turned into a sea of fire and fierce street battles went on. The enemy offered a desperate resistance with the support of artillery, tanks and aircraft.

Having realized that they could not save Taejon even with their desperate effort the US imperialist aggressors threw all shells and other war materiel into the river and began to flee along the Taejon-Kumsan road. But a large number of their troops were wiped out by the KPA units which cut their retreat and were waiting for them.

Now they regrouped their survivals and attempted to escape along the Taejon-Yongdong road. On the other hand they rushed a contingent of their 1st Cavalry Division to Taejon from Pohang to save their encircled 24th Division.

But our units which blocked off the enemy retreat met and wiped out even the oncoming and fleeing enemy forces.

The situation went out of hand, Dean, Commander of the US 24th Division, who had been crying for restoring the lost honour of the "great USA" to his men, hurried GI uniform on and fled along the Taejon-Kumsan road. But he was captured alive by a soldier of our People's Army.

The cycloramic picture of street battles in Taejon fully demonstrates the peerless bravery and collective heroism of the heroic KPA men.

Cut roads and railways running south along the foot of hills, upturned armoured cars, tanks and artillery pieces and burnt army trucks scattered here and there in powder smoke, ugly enemy bodies, and Dean surrendering his hands up arouse in the spectators jeer and hatred.

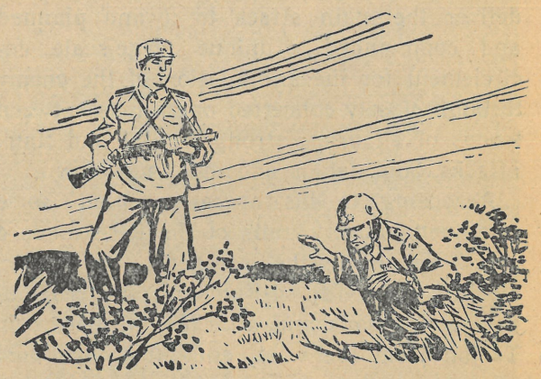
In the Taejon liberation battle the combined units of the KPA killed, wounded or captured over 17,500 enemy men including the Commander of the US 24th Division notorious as an "ever-victorious division" and destroyed or seized over 1,000 motor vehicles, over 150 guns of various calibres, over 20 tanks and more than 2,600 rifles.

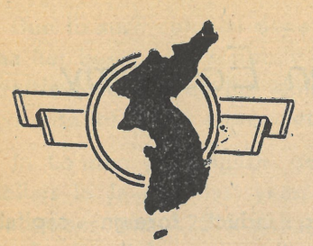
Indeed, the miserable defeat of the US imperialist aggressor troops in Taejon was a prelude to the downhill turn of US imperialism which occurred first in its history.

Our brilliant victory in battle signified that of the wise leadership of Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist, demonstrated the indestructible might of the KPA and showed that it could smash the US imperialist aggressors and win final victory.

The disgraceful defeat of the US imperialist aggressors proved not only a military blow but also telling political and economic blows and they, together with the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, fled to Pusan, the port city on the South Sea, which was chosen as the third "capital."

Ho Hang Su





KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

N-S Confederation Is Important Measure for Korea's Reunification

In advancing the five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in June 1973, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proposed the establishment of a Confederation of north and south Korea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"It is our belief that the establishment of a Confederation is the most reasonable way to achieve national reunification while leaving the two systems in the north and the south intact."

As pointed out by him, the leitmotif of the Confederation is to set up a Supreme National Committee composed of representatives of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "government" of south Korea with the object of solving all problems of common interests and concern of the nation in a unified way, while leaving the two existing social systems in the north and the south as they are for the time being, and work together in the field of external activity under the one name of the country—the "Confederal Republic of Koryo."

The Confederation means that the one nation which has lived through long history with one and the same language, customs and culture integrates its temporarily-divided parts into a confederation, unlike that of differing nations. Accordingly, the north-south Confederation regards it as its important task to create a favourable condition for the complete reunification of the country.

No doubt, this policy is a good formula which reflects the unanimous will and demand of our people desirous of reunification and a just and reasonable one which will pave the way for reunification under the present situation prevailing in our country.

The Confederation, first of all, makes it possible to realise national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals and social systems existing in the two parts.

Nearly 35 years have elapsed since Korea was divided into the north and the south.

This division has been attended with misunderstanding and distrust in many respects and severance of national ties.

Therefore, to achieve national unity and reunify the country, it is necessary, first of all, to remove the misunderstanding and distrust accumulated in the course of many years and create an atmosphere of national harmony to trust and cooperate with each other.

The enforcement of the Confederation will enable the broad sections of the people to effect travel between both sides and meet each other under the same purpose of reunification. In this course, they may have better understanding of the other's stand and views and closely unite into one on the basis of the common interests of the nation.

It will also help the people in the north and the south to discuss in one place the problems of common interests and concern of the nation and through this, to find out the common points, narrow down the differences and remove misunderstanding and distrust.

The reason why the Confederation constitutes a reasonable measure for national reunification lies in the fact that it will create a favourable soil for the coordinated progress of the nation by materialising the many-sided cooperation and interchanges between the north and the south.

If Confederation comes into effect, a series of political problems including the reunification issue will be discussed and decided jointly in conformity with the will and in-

terests of our nation, and by extensively realising the economic and cultural cooperation and exchange between the north and the south natural resources rich in our country and creativeness of our nation will be used rationally for the unified progress of our country.

Practical measure will be taken in military affairs, too, to remove confrontation, discontinue the arms race and ease tension.

At the same time, both sides can work together in the field of external activity and enter the UNO and other international organisations as a representative of a single state and raise the international authority and prestige of our nation through complete unity of action.

Another reasonableness of the Confederation is that this policy can smash the interference of outside forces and nation-splitting manoeuvres.

Frustrating outside interference and nation-splitting plots is one of the major problems to be tackled in achieving the independent reunification of the country and national progress.

This is because the division of our country was caused entirely by the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their divisive manoeuvres. And precisely due to this, Korea still remains divided.

The problem of Korean reunification is, in essence, a problem of taking back the territory and the population robbed by the outside imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty throughout the country. This problem can be solved only by the Korean people themselves. By doing so, it can be solved correctly in accordance with the will and interests of our people.

The Confederation gives no room to outside forces by solving national reunification, the internal problem of the nation, through its own efforts and makes it possible to repel outside interference by its concerted efforts.

The Confederation advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a realistic and reasonable measure for successfully solving the reunification problem of the country by the joint efforts of the nation, from the independent stand.

Cho Son Won

Dollar-Dependent South Korean Economy

A report from Seoul said that as a result of the depreciation of the American dollar south Korean *won* with the US dollars as its standard was devalued by 12 per cent last year. This fall inflicted a loss of at least over 1,000 million dollars upon south Korea last year in exchange with pound, mark and franc.

This clearly shows the serious effect produced by the economic dependence of south Korea on US imperialism.

The US dollar causes enormous losses to south Korea every year and has ruinous effect on its economy.

At the dictates of US imperialism the south Korean authorities induct foreign capital without limit under the name of "modernization" and "high growth."

Even according to official data south Korea inducted over 14,250 million dollars as of the end of 1979.

The American dollar has long lost its value as the international standard currency as a result of the economic crisis of the US.

Today the world does not like to use the dollar as the standard currency. But south Korea uses it as ever to evaluate its economy as a whole.

Due to such colonial dependence south Korea has been most seriously affected by the irretrievable fall of the dollar and the relative rise of other currencies in recent years.

In London per-English pound was 2.0345 dollars in January last year, 2.2420 dollars in December and 2.2515 dollars on January 17 this year.

In Tokyo per-American dollar was 395 *yen* on December 29, 1978, 246.97 *yen* on November 15 last year and 235.73 *yen* on January 10 this year.

The constant drop of the US dollar has a destructive effect on the whole south Korean economy depending on it, depressing directly the value of foreign currency in possession of the south Korean authorities.

Foreign currency held by the south Korean banks is high rate interest-carrying "cash loan" from foreign monopolies and the American dollar accounts for 93 per cent of it.

Per-US dollar was 395 *yen* in December 1978 and 246.97 *yen* in November last year. It is estimated that from this change of dollar-*yen* exchange rate the south Korean authorities suffered a loss of 1,250 million dollars in less than one year from "cash loan" without using it, and during the same period the change of dollar-pound exchange rate caused a loss of 600 million dollars.

The fall of the American dollar and the boost of the value of other foreign currencies saddled south Korea with heavier debt. South Korea has to pay 10,500 million dollars of principal "loan" to foreign monopolies. Last year 1,260 million dollars added to its debt due to the fall of dollar and, if interests are included, its total debt is enormous.

The weakening dollar has a ruinous effect on industries as well as foreign trade in south Korea.

Now the monopoly capitalists with a lot of dollars in capitalist countries are trying to make up for the loss from the decline of dollar in other countries and colonies.

South Korea is a victim of their scheme. It is continuously increasing the import of raw and other materials under the slogan of "buildup of the state on the basis of export."

That was why for ten months of last year south Korea spent 1,100 million dollars more of foreign currency than in the previous year without increasing the import of materials.

The rising price of imported raw and other materials raises the production cost of export goods. This is another blow to south Korea now faced with export difficulties as a result of the measures of capitalist countries for "protected trade."

Many export industry enterprises including those of comprador capitalists went bankrupt last year. The price hike was one reason for this bankruptcy. The falling dollar inflated the currency in south Korea and worsened the people's life.

All this is what the dependent colonial economy brought to south Korea.

The south Korean authorities, however, lowered the exchange rate of *won* with dollar by 19.8 per cent on January 12 this year, further deepening the dependence of the south Korean economy on US dollar.

This year south Korea will need 400 million dollars additionally for loan payment and some 2,800 million dollars more for import and have to make at least 50-80 per cent of price rise.

What is worse, US dollar is continually declining.

All this shows that south Korea should free itself from colonial dependence on US imperialism and that dependence on foreign forces brings nothing to it.

Kang Hyon Chol

Resolution on Korea Adopted

At Int'l Conf. for Peace and Security in Asia Held in New Delhi

An International Conference for Peace and Security in Asia was held recently in New Delhi.

The conference was attended by delegations and delegates from 65 countries including our country and delegates of 13 international and regional organisations and many Indian representatives of all strata.

A report and speeches were made at the conference.

The reporter and speakers expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve reunification of their country independently and peacefully.

The conference adopted a resolution on Korea and other documents.

Noting that the conference paid deep attention to the urgent situation created in Korea, the resolution said:

The conference,

—resolutely demands that the United States withdraw at once its troops and lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, immediately discontinue the reinforcement of its armed forces and new war plots and acts and respond to a negotiation to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

—holds that the United States not cling to a "two Koreas" policy nor prevent the Koreans from realising the country's reunification through negotiations between them and that it stop assisting south Korea militarily and instigating it.

—strongly demands that the south Korean authorities abolish the old fascist system and draconic laws, realise the democratisation of society, give up dependence on outside forces and treachery to the country and the nation and respond to reunification negotiations.

—extends full support to the new proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that talks should be held to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and firm solidarity to the Korean people in their efforts for its solution.

—calls upon all the national peace organisations and peace-loving peoples of the world to wage on a large scale a solidarity movement in favour of the Korean people in their struggle to expel US troops from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in various forms and ways on all occasions including the month of solidarity with the Korean people (June 25-July 27) and the day of occupation of south Korea by US imperialism (September 8), this year which is the 30th year since the Korean war broke out and the 35th year since Korea was divided.

Delegates of various countries issued statements supporting the Korean people's reunification efforts, who included Tibebu Shiferaw, Secretary General of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee; Amerigo Terenzi, Vice-President of the World Peace Council and Vice-President of the Ansa News Agency of Italy; O.P. Paliwal, General Secretary of the All Indian Peace and Solidarity Organisation; Gordon Schaffer, Chairman of the British Committee for European Security and Cooperation; and Aziz Sherif, General Secretary of the Iraqi National Council for Peace and Solidarity.

In these statements strong demands were made for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of US troops and their nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Korea must be reunified by her people's own efforts, without any outside interference and peacefully, the statements noted.

Pakistan Students' General Assembly Held to Support Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

The Pakistan Students' General Assembly for the Support of Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was recently held in Hyderabad, Pakistan.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform.

On display in the assembly hall were immortal works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The assembly was attended by over 300 delegates of 28 student organisations from all parts of Pakistan.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was adopted at the meeting amid the thunderous applause of the participants.

Also adopted there was a resolution supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Shakeel Ahmed Pathan, President of the National Students' Federation of Pakistan and Chairman of the Organising Committee of the Pakistan Students' General Assembly, made a report.

Noting that Korea divided by the United States after the Second World War has not yet been reunified, he said:

The sincere initiative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made contact between the business representatives of the north and south at present stage.

Now is the time when the north and south should put an end to the 35 years' tragic history of antagonism and confrontation and open up a new chapter of unity of their historically one fatherland.

The south Korean authorities must respond to the DPRK's sincere proposal for bilateral and multilateral contacts and broad negotiations at once.

The consistent policy of the DPRK Government for national reunification is to reunify their country independently without any foreign interference and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The DPRK put forward the three principles of national reunification, independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, and the five-point policy of national reunification and four-point national salvation proposal, and has striven to materialise them.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung declared that the doors of dialogue for national reunification are always kept open. This opened a new prospect for the north-south talks.

We extend unqualified support to the new proposals for national reunification put forward in letters by the DPRK to responsible personages of the south Korean political parties, organisations and authorities.

We are confident that with the active support of the world people the Korean people will surely frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by their unified efforts.

We the students of Pakistan have been fully supporting the just cause of the Korean people for their national unity and are confident that the Korean people will reunify their country in the near future under the dynamic leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

I sincerely wish the great President Kim Il Sung a long life and good health.

At the assembly, Noshad Chundriger, Central Vice-President of the National Students' Federation of Pakistan, Nafez Tawfiq, General Secretary of the General Union of Palestine Students in Pakistan, Mehmood Mohammad Jadullah, Vice-President of the Arab Students Association in Pakistan, Imdad Kerio, Co-ordinate Secretary of the Sind People's Students Federation, and Perwaiz Khan Baluch, General Secretary of the Baluch Students Organisation made speeches.

KOREA MUST BE REUNIFIED

By T. Mungate, Zimbabwe

The Korean people who have lived diligently with the same language, culture and customs in the same land for thousands of years came to undergo the tragedy of national split due to the US imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea in September 1945. The US imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea and the ensuing partition of Korea and new aggressive machination have caused untold national sufferings and misfortunes to the entire Korean people.

For more than 30 years' division of Korea, the differences between the north and south are growing in all fields and the community of the nation formed over a long historical period is gradually fading away. On this issue, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the proposals for national salvation on more than 150 occasions; they included the proposal for achieving the reunification through a north-south general election, the proposal for realizing reunification by gradual method through the institution of north-south confederation as a transitional measure, reducing the arms, the proposal for realizing economic and cultural interchange and the humanitarian proposal for effecting mutual visits of personages and exchange of correspondence.

Especially following the policy of north-south negotiations on a broad scale and the three principles of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Government of the Republic took the initiative in the dialogue between the north and the south, with the result that the historic North-South Joint Statement with independence, peaceful reunification and the great national unity as its keynote was announced in July 1972.

However, inspite of all these sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the ardent aspiration of the people, none of these proposals has produced any desired result due to the manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad. The US imperialists doggedly hampered the reunification of Korea out of their constant wild desire to keep south Korea as their permanent colony.

Even after the start of the north-south dialogue, the US imperialists egged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to "anti-communism" and preparations for a new war, saying that "the dialogue should be backed up by armed forces". They even enlisted Japanese militarists in their "two Koreas" plot.

The US imperialist aggressors are maliciously pursuing the splittist line, turning down the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the conclusion of the peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

As the great leader President Kim Il Sung said, it is wholly due to the colonial enslavement policy of the US imperialist aggressors and treacherous acts of the south Korean puppet clique that Korea remains divided until today. The progressive people of the world and broad public today unanimously condemn the splittist machinations of the US imperialists and their lackeys and express full support for the reunification cause of the Korean people.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward the five-point policy to remove the military confrontation and tensions between the north and south, conduct many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two sides in the political, economic, cultural, military, diplomatic and other fields...in order to accelerate the country's independent, peaceful reunification. The masses should be given the opportunity to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for the national reunification in conformity with the will and demand of the entire Korean people and the world progressive peoples.

Korea should not be divided into two. As the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified, Korea should institute a confederation under the name of Confederal Republic of Koryo. Korea should be prevented from being divided permanently.

Korea should be reunified in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Long live President Kim Il Sung!

Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!

END OF WAR MANIACS

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:
"By winning a great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, our people humbled the US imperialists who had boasted of being the 'strongest' in the world, exploded the myth about their 'mightiness' and started them on the downgrade."

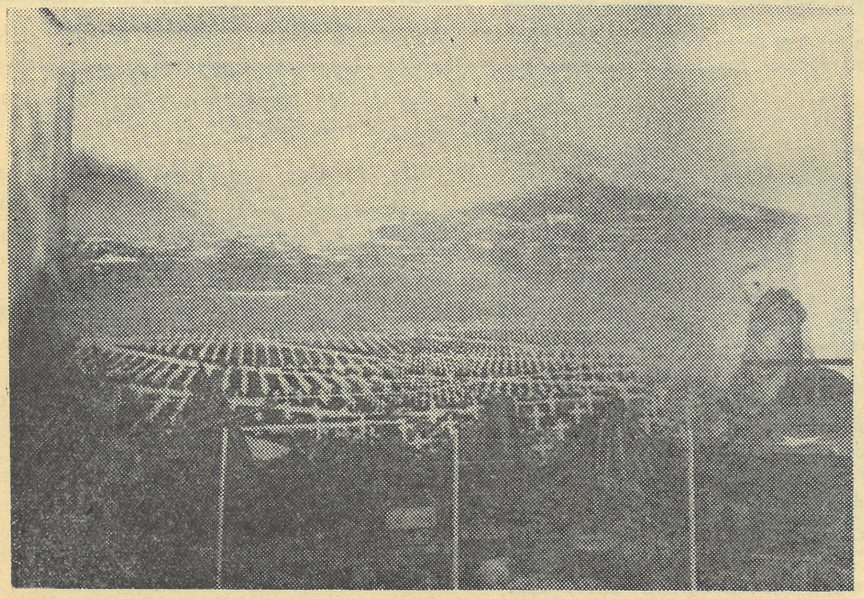
The US imperialist aggressors, boasting of their numerical and technical superiority, threw into the Korean front the largest armed forces and war potentials in their history of aggressive war, brought in troops of 15 satellite countries under the UN signboard and mobilized all military bases and military potentials in the Far East.

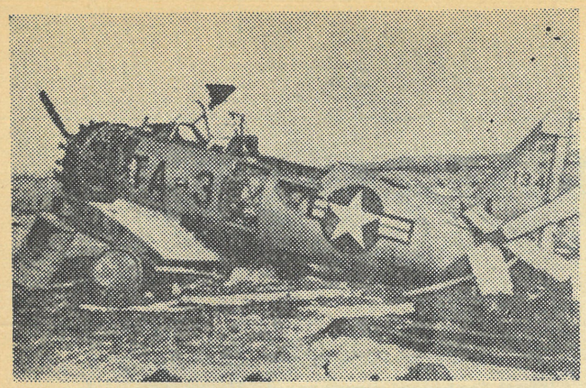
They hurled into the Korean war aggressive armed forces over 2 million strong, and a large number of aircraft, warships, tanks and latest technical equipment. These armed forces were much more than those mobilized during World War II.

They mobilized all their "crack" divisions—24th, 25th, 2nd, 1st Cavalry, 7th, 5th, 3rd, 40th, 45th and 9th Divisions, 1st Marine Corps, etc. —equipped with up-to-date combat and technical means and "experienced" in "victorious" aggressive wars.

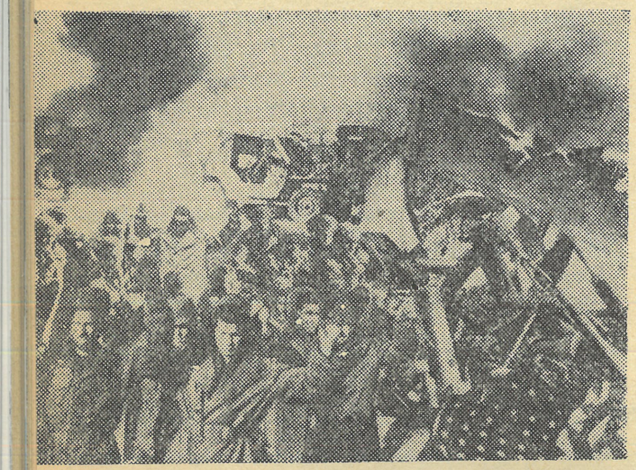
They sent all homicidal generals—MacArthur, Ridgway, Clark, Walker, Van Fleet, Dean, Moore, Keiser, Smith, Almond and others—who "distinguished" themselves in overseas expansion and plunder and "master-

The vanquished general Smith

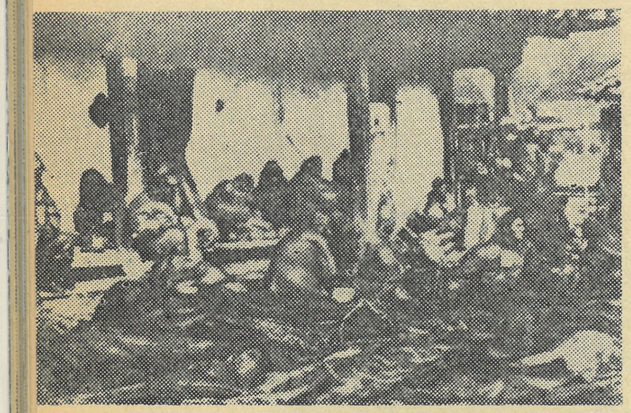




A US imperialist aggressor army plane downed



Miserable figures of US imperialist aggressor armymen thrashed by the heroic Korean People's Army



US imperialist aggressor armymen and puppet armymen captured in the Chongchon River area

ed" the art of aggression and murder through bloody aggressive wars.

Not only that. They scorched our rear, employed the most barbarous ways and means in war history and committed all sorts of brutalities.

But in the three-year Korean war they suffered the most miserable military, political and moral defeats in their history.

They lost manpower and military equipment nearly 2.3 times greater than what they had suffered in the four years of the Pacific war during the Second World War.

The "general Christmas offensive" in 1950 much vaunted by them was shattered and ended in general retreat. The "summer and autumn offensives" in 1951 were frustrated with the loss of more than 150,000 effectives and huge war materiel. The "new offensive" early in 1953 prepared by them on a large scale was also frustrated by the heroic struggle of our People's Army and people who rose in a death-defying fighting.

The war ended in not "victory" or "honour" but miserable defeat and death for the US imperialist homicidal generals.

MacArthur was branded as a "defeated general" and dismissed. Walker, Commander of the US 8th Army, was killed by ambushing People's Army men.

Dean was captured in the Taejon battle. The US 1st Marine Corps Commander Smith was called as a "grave general," having lost all his men.

Van Fleet and Ridgway, too, drank the bitter cup of defeat in the "summer and autumn offensives" and Clark was dismissed as "the first US army commander in history to sign an armistice without a victory."

This was the end of the war maniacs.

Following the Path of New Life

We visited Iraq last summer.

After flying through the thick clouds hung over high mountains, we saw an undulated stretch of the brown land. Soon we were over Bagdad.

The Tigris flowing calmly through the city, great temples boasting of a long cultural tradition and architectural beauty of the country, gleaming towers and pipelines of oil refineries were of a rare impression.

It was far after noon when we landed on the airfield amidst the scorching simoon. At present it is the hottest in Iraq situated in the northern part of the Arabian Peninsula, said an official of the Information Ministry as he greeted us. I wish you, he went on, to take this great heat as a zeal for friendship between our two peoples. His words were truly touching.

During our stay we attended the celebrations of the July 17 Revolution and inspected many places through which we could see the Iraqi people forging ahead vigorously to create a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and their precious achievements.

"The historic Revolution of July 17 infused vitality and light into the life of the Iraqi people. That bridge over there, named after 'July 17', is a symbol of victory in the revolution which laid a bridge toward progress and prosperity...," said the guide in our car running into the streets lined with jujubes and olives.

After the Revolution, the Iraqi people took back the economic concessions from foreign imperialists to build up the foundation of the national economy, and have worked hard for prosperity of the country.

The Government put an end to the plundering by the foreign oil monopolies and took measures to use oil resources for national interests, while establishing other branches aimed at further growth of the national economy.

The economic strides were seen in the new looks of the capital. Bagdad, a city with a long history behind it, had been mainly for consumption in the past. But the July 17 Revolution lent it a new appearance. New factories, enterprises and public establishments rose in large numbers, changing its looks altogether.

A big industrial city, it has now light industry factories, oil refineries and others run for the improvement of the national economy

and the people's living.

The Kazimain Cotton Textile Mill is the case in point. This country, though a producer of cotton, had to import all the fabrics it needed, due to the imperialists and colonialists' plunder. But now the mill turns out with domestic resources nice textiles for the inhabitants.

We had also a good opportunity to see agricultural growth. Special emphasis is put on it in this country. Under the motto "Build a prosperous socialist countryside!" great attention is paid to agricultural cooperation and rural electrification, mechanization and modernization and to the betterment of the farmers' life.

"We know well that Korea has an advanced industry and that in your 'country of irrigation' agriculture has made a high development.

"In Iraq, too, the fruits of revolution are enjoyed in the countryside." An official of the Iraqi Journalists' Union further explained to us about the government's measures for agricultural development and its achievements.

Calach state-farm is typical of the thriving countryside. While inspecting the farm thick with jujubes, we were told about the famous jujube of this land.

Iraq produces several hundred thousand tons of jujube a year and her export accounts for 80 per cent of the world's exports.

The tree-laden jujubes were still green but they would ripen red in a few days of hot weather, they said.

Now the waters of the Rivers of Tigris and Euphrates, Lake Habbaniyah and other natural lakes are channelled to put the "waste land" under cultivation.

With the formation of state farms after the revolution, the fields were fed with irrigation water and tractors replaced heavy manual labour.

The farm we visited was supplying vegetables and industrial raw materials to Bagdad. Barley and maize were already harvested and vegetables were being grown, mainly under glasses. The hothouses were air-conditioned for measures against the extremely hot temperature.

The Iraq's achievements in the creation of a new life were a delight to us everywhere we went.

From the moment of our arrival we felt deeply the people's great admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and their feeling of brotherhood towards our people.

They envied Pyongyang, the capital of Korea turned into a great beautiful city, and expressed their hope to come and see the astonishing realities brought by the great Juche idea. Looking at the publications showing the development of our country they were rejoiced heartily over our people's successes in socialist construction.

Today the Iraqi people are striving to liquidate the aftermath of imperialism and colonialism in all fields of industry and agriculture including raw materials production, science and culture during the Second Five-Year Plan period in accordance with the decision of the Eighth Congress of Baath Party.

We wish the Iraqi people greater successes in their efforts to achieve an independent development of the country and build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Kim Jong Chol

ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION

Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (1)

The Korean Folklore Museum is near the antique-looking Taedong Gate and Ryongwang Pavilion on the beautiful bank of the Taedonggang River flowing through Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

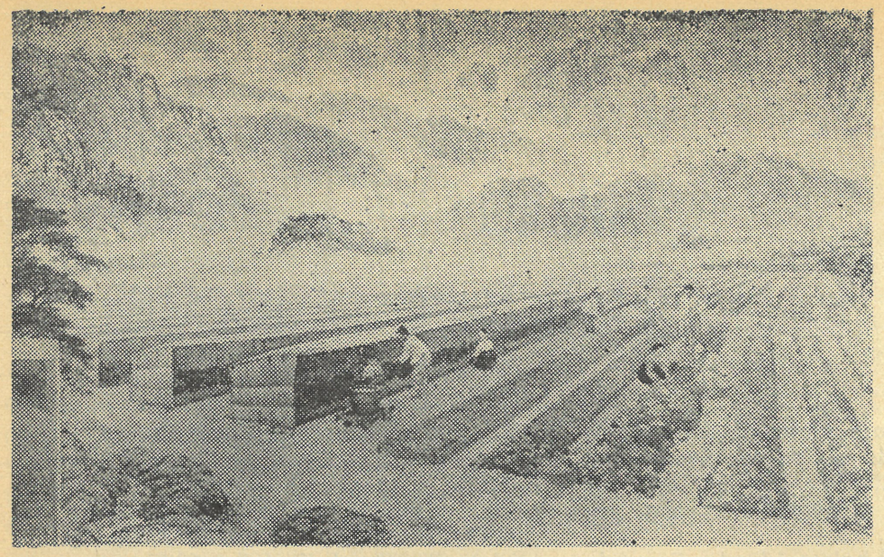
"We should give the working people a correct and adequate education in the long history and culture of our country so that they may value all the splendid traditions and legacies of our nation, cherish its fine manners and customs, inherit and develop them to suit the new, socialist life of today."

The museum was set up to acquaint our people with our Party's correct policy towards national legacies and enhance their national pride. It shows our folklores covering the period from appearance of humankind in this land to the first half of the 19th century.

It always attracts a large crowd of people. Its exhibits are arranged in the order of articles showing folk customs in production, food, clothing and housing, home courtesy and recreation.

We give an account of visit to the museum from this issue.

From ancient times our peasants did farming, helping one another under the *turye* system. Picture shows them going to work together



Picture showing *insam* cultivation

FARMING STARTED OVER 7,000 YEARS AGO

The guide conducted me first to Room No. 1 on the second floor. On display in the room were materials showing our ancestors' farming and fishing.

The respected and beloved leader once said that agriculture was spoken of as the "foundation of the state" from ancient times and that today "rice is socialism."

As is clear from his words, agriculture was and is an important productive activity of our people.

Husbandry started over 7,000 years ago in our country which is warm and fertile. In the course our ancestors established a wealth of good practices in husbandry.

One of the witnesses to it was an antler grub hoe in a glass case near the entrance to Room No. 1. The guide said that it was used in farming over 7,000 years ago.

Displayed along with it was a flat weeding plough unearthed from a peat layer at Chuuiri, Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, which is said to be the remains of Kochoson (the first slave-owning state which existed in our country from the 8th-7th centuries B.C. to 108 B.C.) of 2,700-2,800 years ago.

There were also materials showing iron farm implements used by our ancestors 2,300-2,400 years ago.

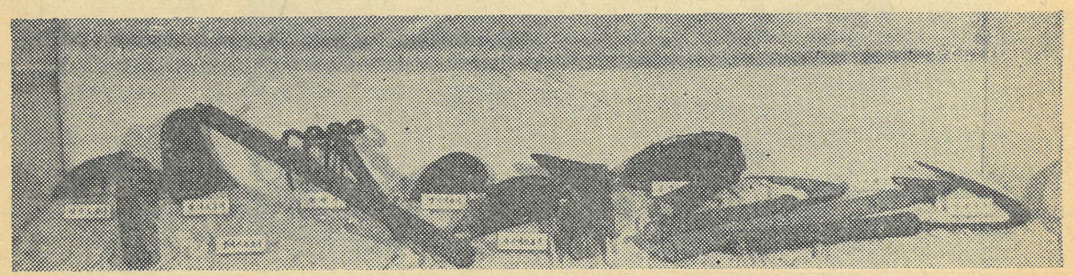
Visitors are deeply impressed by the fact that thousands of years ago our ancestors used highly developed small farm implements little different from what are in use today.

With deep interest I saw materials showing that our ancestors cultivated rice in paddy fields as a main crop two thousand and several hundred years ago. There was carbonized rice of more than 2,500 years ago.

There were also plows used from over 1,600 years ago in our country mainly in tilling fields, ridging between paddy fields or cutting waterways—three-man plow, six-man plow and eight-man plow.

The guide led me to a picture showing that our ancestors cultivated *insam*, and explained:

Hoes and sickles



"According to historic records *insam* was cultivated and exported as a speciality of our country in the period of three kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla, three feudal states which existed in our country from the first century B.C. to 668). It is said there was even a song of *insam* in Koguryo. This clearly proves that our country has a long history of *insam* cultivation. *Insam* is, as you know, good for the rejuvenation and longevity of adults as well as for the growth and health of children. It is also a remedy for various diseases.

This world-famous plant was a monopoly of the ruling classes in the past. But it is now widely used for the promotion of the people's health."

Hearing this explanation, I saw various queer-looking implements which are said to have been used in *insam* cultivation.

The room also exhibited materials showing how our ancestors did seasonal farming from ancient times.

One of our old sayings goes, "A farmer pillows his head on a seed bag even when he starves to death." This graphically illustrates how much our peasants cherished seeds.

With deep interest I saw materials showing the whole process of farming—preparing seeds, farm implements and manures for the coming year's farming, plowing, seeding, weeding, harvesting and thrashing.

Pointing to a large picture, the guide said: "This picture depicts *turye* members going to paddies for rice transplanting, playing the peasant music with a peasant flag ahead of them. *Turye* was an organization of peasants for mutual labour aid. It was formed with a village as a unit in the rice-producing areas." According to the guide, from ancient times our peasants helped one another in various ways with their labour, ox and other things. *Turye* was one of such mutual aid organizations. The *turye* members did their farming in turns and used to dance playing the peasant music on their way to and from fields. It gives a glimpse of the optimistic life of our ancestors.

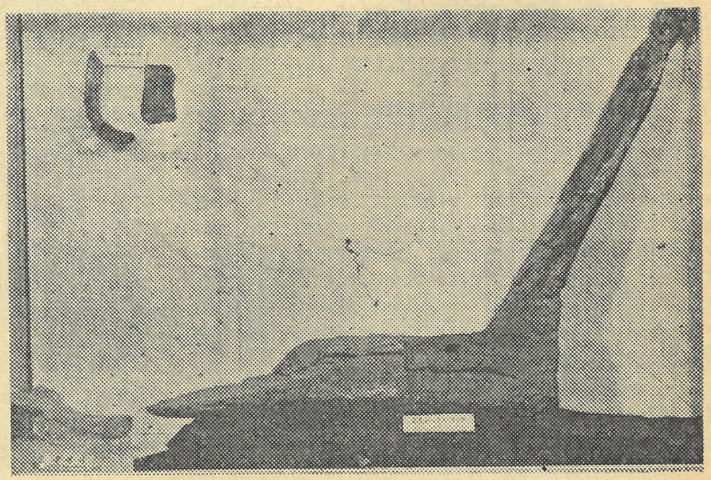
Our ancestors worked hard throughout the year. But they lived in poverty since the exploiting classes took away the fruit of their hard labour on this or that pretext. It was clearly proved by painting hung on a wall of this room. It was "Threshing" by Kim Hong Do, a famous painter in the 18th century. It depicted tenant farmers threshing under the sharp eyes of a landlord who looks disgustingly lazy and cruel.

But today our farmers, under the wise guidance and care of the great leader, lead a happy, affluent life as genuine masters of the country and land, reaping bumper harvest every year by farming with help of machines and agricultural chemicals as required by the Juche methods of farming.

The guide ushered me to the exhibits showing fishing in our country.

Li Yong Gang

The flat weeding plough of the Kochoson period



South Korea—Land of Darkness

OVER 129,000 WORKERS KILLED OR WOUNDED BY LABOUR DISASTERS A YEAR

A report has it to say that more than 129,000 workers were killed or injured by labour accidents last year in south Korea.

The percentage of labour disasters in south Korea to the total manpower is 20 times that of Japan and West Germany.

The south Korean authorities and factory owners make huge profits by exploiting workers. But they are little concerned about even elementary safety devices, bringing horrible calamities upon workers every year.

PRICE THREATENS LIFE OF WORKING PEOPLE

The ever-hiking prices are causing great pains to working people.

Last year the south Korean authorities sharply raised the prices of petroleum and its products and electricity charge. This caused the price rise of over 300 kinds of goods. This year, too, prices were boosted.

On January 12, they upped considerably the exchange rate and the rate of bank interest, which led to raise of prices of all goods. And then they raised the price of petroleum by 59.4 per cent on an average, electricity rate by 35.9 per cent and traffic fees by 25 per cent. This resulted in the raise of prices of more than 60 kinds of goods in one month.

The rising prices of daily necessities and dwellings and growing hospital charges and school fees make the people's living still worse. No wonder, the public roundly criticize the authorities for their "threatening of the living of the wretched populace."

A south Korean paper wrote that it is obvious that "something vital has gone wrong," condemning the authorities for their foreign-dependent policy.

One Seoul inhabitant lamented, "I feel as if the sky falls when I think of the prices hiked and to be hiked," and denounced the authorities for their tightening of the windpipe of toiling masses.

JOBLESS UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

As a result of economic ruin, more and more workers lose jobs and university graduates hardly find employment in south Korea, increasing the unemployed.

According to a report from Seoul, the percentage of Seoul and Yonse University graduates' employment dropped by 15 per cent and 17 per cent respectively this year as compared with last year. Fifty per cent of Koryo University graduates still fail to get jobs and the percentage of other university and college graduates' employment fell sharply as against last year.

The same is true of local university and college graduates.

Applications of enterprises for the employment of university graduates in North Kyongsang Province decreased by 50 per cent, and college graduates by 75 per cent, this year as against previous years.

That was why a south Korean publication noted: "Diploma is the certificate of unemployment and it is a miracle for university and college graduates to get jobs."

PEONY

Peony is a perennial herb of the paeoniaceous family. It bears beautiful white or red flowers at the stem and twig ends in summer. Its root, rich in medicinal substances, is valued as a drug.

In our mountains grow three species of red peony, white peony and mountain peony. They are also cultivated widely for decorative or medicinal use.

The cultivated ones are rich in variety, including multi-whorled one.

The flower usually starts to come forth late in May and comes into full bloom in June. The corolla is massive, comprising 8 to 10 petals each of which, elliptical in shape, measures 5 cm long and 3 cm wide.

Cultivated peony for decorative purpose has many more petals than the wild one and so looks bigger and more attractive.

Peony has many stamens whose yellow colour sets off the beauty of red or white petals, and its pistils count usually 3 to 5.

It is really pleasant to see peony blooming under tree in a thick wood in summer.

Peony has trilobate compound alternate leaves like those of tree peony. The smooth-edged, glossy leaf has a long stalk.

After the flower has gone, peony usually bears 3 to 5 capsules which, red-coloured inside, split open, when ripe, and shoot out black seeds.

The thick and long root is shaped like a shuttle, but there are some differences in shape and colour according to species.

Red peony is red in root inside, leaf stalk and flower, and white peony white in root and flower and woolly beneath in the leaf.

Unlike white peony, mountain peony has no knot in the root, no wool on the underside of the leaf, and bears red flower.

The root of peony has medicinal properties such as glucosides including benzoic acid and aspartic acid, and tannin.

Generally the root is valued as a hematic and diuretic and good for liver. It is also a cure for stomachache, headache, aches in waist and side, diarrhoea and even for dysentery.

Wild peony is actively protected in our country and peony is cultivated widely at herb gardens to meet the people's demand for it. Peony is planted also for ornamental purpose in urban parks, flower beds in recreation grounds and even at homes.

SHORT STORY

They Look Up to the Sun

Kim Su Bom

(Continued from our previous issue)

She paced up and down the wide courtyard. She was afraid the General might have gone far away skipping his meals and might be too busy to have even a moment of respite. If my son was alive, he would be giving him some help, she thought to herself.

The General seemed to be having a hard time because he had no helper on hand. Why was I born a woman? she asked to herself.

She mumbled a great deal as if to soothe her anxiety. Her incoherent utterances sounded like a mixture of lamentation and grievance. Actually, she was singing the lullaby she used to sing for her infant son carrying him on the back, wrapped up in a coarse piece of hemp sheet, of a moonlit autumn night when the ripe ears of rice were whispering and flocks of starlings flew about, twittering vigorously. She repeated the lullaby again and again. Her sweet memory was interrupted by the honking of an automobile. She stopped pacing about. At first she thought it was a passing car. As the dazzling headlights illumined the courtyard she took a few steps forward, thinking it might be the General's car.

The vehicle stopped in front of her.

"Mother—"

As soon as he got off the car, the General called the woman.

She ran up to him helter-skelter as if she had been waiting for him for years. She sought his hands and blinked her eyes on the verge of tears.

"Oh, mother.... Why have you been outside? It's too cold here. He who left his home is sure to return sooner or later."

The General took off his fur overcoat and put it across her shoulders.

Feeling his warmth in the overcoat she forgot all her grieves. This was why she waited for him and he looked for her as soon as he returned home.

"You've waited for me for a long time, haven't you?"

The General looked hugely delighted.

"Mother, the nation had a happy event today. I tried to come back quickly to break this glad news, but I failed."

The General was still smiling.

"There is a factory named Kangson Steel Works down yonder which makes iron. The workers there started a great work for the country today. How happy you would be if you had seen the scene! And I thought of you first. I thought had you seen it, you would weep in delight and dance for hours on end. If we are to make ploughs, hoes, machines and weapons by ourselves and make the country rise to its feet quickly, we need iron. And workers there brought out the first molten iron for the nation today."

The overjoyed General said this, pointing to the skyline under glittering stars, where the workers of Kangson were.

After his explanation she thought the spot to which he had pointed looked tinted with the colour of the molten iron, it seemed to be a bit different from other parts of the skyline.

The night advanced. She remained wide awake although she had lain on bed a long time ago.

The day before, the General had been with the furnace workers all day long, and the next morning he had taken a bowl of boiled millet as breakfast. She had not known what he ate because she had had a separate table. But that morning she happened to see the General's breakfast table. She was so surprised that she was at a loss what to say.

"What's wrong with you, mother?"

The General just said when the people ate millet he himself had to eat the same, but the mother felt her heart being torn to shreds. While fighting in the primeval forest of Mt. Paekdu-san he would sleep in the open and skip many a meal, and now in the liberated homeland he was eating the same millet as the people ate. This staggered her.

"Go ahead and eat, mother.... Well then, I'll ask them to stop serving me the millet from this evening."

The General put the spoon in her hand, and said that only after she started eating, would he take his meal. The mother sat across the table from him. But she could not bring the spoonful of white rice to her mouth readily.

She kept tossing on bed.

Why should I live in comfort alone in this country? she thought to herself.

Her thoughts were endless. She was being awakened to a stunning reality.

Am I the only mother who dedicated a son to the revolution? There are so many mothers who dedicated their sons and daughters to the country and are working hard at their homes to help the General to realize what he is intending to do. The ones who should live an easy life here in the General's home such as I am leading are in Mangyongdae now. His grandfather and grandmother who dedicated their children and grandchildren to the Korean revolution and suffered so much pain are at his old home in Mangyongdae, engaged in farming as in the past. Maybe they are still preparing for the next year's farming even at this hour of night, sorting out the seed, stranding the straw ropes and braiding mattings.

The mother sprang up on bed and rose to her feet. It seemed to her that while she was living in clover here, they must have stranded coils of ropes already. I must have gone out of mind, she thought to herself. What on earth is the matter with me?

She resolved to go home and work like other folk to help the great General. She wondered why she had allowed herself to live in luxury like a big lady of old days, while the General himself, whom the whole nation should revere and respect with loyalty, went among the workers and peasants and discussed the nation's affairs with them without sleep or rest. She would never forget that expression the General made when he was in an ecstasy of joy over the success made by the Kangson workers in bringing out the first flow of the molten iron. I must go, she decided. I must follow my son to uphold the General's intentions.

Her resolve was firm. Waiting for the day to break she began to pack up her things quietly.

The mother had sat up through the whole winter night without a wink of sleep.

Early in the morning she told the General what she was going to do. The General was taken aback.

"What do you mean, mother?"

His face showed a shadow of sorrow. Then he was lost in deep thought.

"Maybe I haven't taken good care of you. But if I offend you, you may scold me, but you must stay with me. Where on earth do you intend to go, and where do you think you can live in peace? Don't tell me such a thing and stay with me. This is not for your sake, rather it is for my sake; I won't feel at ease once I part with you."

"General, this idle, comfortable life frets me so much."

The General's face clouded.

He seemed to fully understand the feeling of this old woman who was all alone, deprived of her husband, son, daughter and daughter-in-law, and had no grandchild even.

"Then, do as you like, mother."

This was all the General said.

A few days passed. The General came out into the courtyard to see the old woman off. He was unboundedly gratified to know her decision to return home and carry forward the cause left unfinished by her son, husband, daughter and daughter-in-law who had fallen in the revolutionary struggle. She intended to take over their cause and make their aspirations flower out. This was the

most precious thing. Without this she would not be able to live any longer. She was making a giant stride as the immortal mother of revolutionaries.

The General seemed to be meditating what award he should give to this woman.

Snowstorm rose.

The mother could not let go of the General's hand she had been holding respectfully. At this moment of parting she was gripped by the thought that she was leaving for some far-off place from where she might not be able to come to the General again.

"Be healthy, General! I'll send you messages as often as I can."

"Take care of yourself, mother."

The General took out his handkerchief and wiped her face. Then he handed her an envelope containing his letter, which she would show to whom it might concern whenever she met with any difficulty or had to identify herself.

She got on the car. She looked blankly out of the window of the vehicle that ran through the snowstorm. Her heart pained as she saw the gaunt boughs of the trees bare of leaves and heard the whining of the electric lines trembling in the snowstorm.

She got on the northbound train at Pyongyang station. The train went as the wheels sounded monotonously and the streets of the capital flowed past. She couldn't calm herself. She felt so aggrieved although she had been stout enough to ride through the harsh waves of the world.

Sometimes she recalled the unforgettable days when she had stayed with the General. Among other things those words of the General were still ringing in her ears: "Maybe I haven't taken good care of you. But if I offend you, you may scold me, but you must stay with me. Where on earth do you intend to go and where do you think you can live in peace?"

"Why did I leave him?"

All mothers in this world rear their children despite many hardships but when they get old they worry their children. And this old woman was afraid if she had worried the General too much.

The merciless train ran on and on.

At times she would run towards the exit of the carriage as if to get off the train at the next station, and at times, she would ask passengers about what time the Pyongyang train would pass here. But before she made up her mind the train had gone a considerable distance. Since it was immediately after the country's liberation the railway traffic was still in confusion so that it took three days for her to get to Kilju from the capital; she stayed at Kilju two days and made a one-day journey by the Kil-Hye train.

She returned home. Everything looked new to her. While she was away, the Peasant Union, the Society to Assist Patriotic Fighters and the Peasant Credit Association had been formed and a short-term adult school had been opened at the former Liberation Schoolhouse which had been run by her son.

In evenings the bell rang at the adult school as if singing of liberation, and the voices of grandchildren and grandfathers, wives and husbands reading Korean alphabet at the same classroom pushed away the dark shadow of illiteracy.

At the invitation of the students of the adult school the old woman visited them to tell about her meeting with General Kim Il Sung, and would go to the office of the Peasant Union to discuss the preparations for the next year's farming.

One day she went to the border town, the seat of the county, in order to meet the officials and ask them to help her secure some carbide for lighting at the adult school and a few farming implements and draught animals.

The mother was walking down the street which brought back dreadful memories; there were the police station in which her son had been detained, the building of the Japanese military police detachment and the spot where he had been executed.

Suppressing an indescribable feeling which was neither joy nor sorrow she was entering the main street, when a military automobile ran past her raising a huge cloud of snow and stopped some distance away from her. But she could not see an officer jump out of the car nor did see him follow her calling her.

"Mother."

Only when the officer came up to her and saluted, she saw him with wide-eyed surprise. He was the garrison commander of the border region, who had been engaged in revolutionary activities with her son.

"How could you recognize me?"

The old woman grabbed the garrison commander's arms and scrutinized him from top to bottom. He was like a different man in army uniform. She felt moisture in her eyes, pleased as if she was meeting her own son.

"I'm lucky to meet you anyhow. The adult school in my village has no light, and we have no oxen to plough with."

She made haste to settle everything with this soldier then and there.

"Is that why you are here?"

The garrison commander looked somewhat embarrassed but gave her a smile anyhow.

"You know why I should come down here when I am in a whirl of work?"

"But when did you come back from Pyongyang?"

"About a month ago. I gave the General so many headaches. I am so sorry for him. But I mustn't worry him any more.... He is so busy for the country's affairs that he goes without sleep. By the way, young man, you don't know those boys at Kangson brought out the first molten iron, do you?"

"Let's go together anyhow, mother."

The garrison commander had been on his way for an urgent matter but he had his car turn back and seated the old woman in the front seat, and rode to the building of the former military police detachment.

She thought the garrison commander was going to secure her the carbide for the adult school and draught animals. Once this was settled today, I needn't dillydally here, she thought.

"But, mother, I have to tell you one thing, which may offend you."

Putting his cap on the desk the garrison commander pulled the chair up to her side. But the mother paid no heed to the warning of this soldier as young as her son and watched around the room. The building was that of the former MP detachment no doubt, but it had changed completely. There was no revolving chair, nor the Japanese sword on the wall; the room was so strangely bare that it did not look like an office building at all.

"Well, what are you going to tell me? Try and offend me."

But the garrison commander only smacked his lips, with his hands on his knees.

"Mother, why do you make me so mad? Why? Why do you go about like this? You must stay at one place and take it easy."

"What's wrong with it?"

She was a trifle discouraged because he was not referring to the problems of carbide and draught animals. But she was generous enough to be patient with the garrison commander.

"Well, you might be offended but I must say this. Why did you come back from Pyongyang and are worrying the General so? Oh, how vexing!"

The garrison commander couldn't suppress his anxiety.

"Do you know how much worried the General is now because of you? He called me up on the phone again this morning. And I was going to find you just now, you know?"

The mother was surprised. She had never known this.

"Is that why you looked so grave? Oh, my! It's you who make me mad. How could I leave the General's home without his approval?"

"But you insisted on leaving, so...."

"What should I do then, young man? I wish I could turn my heart inside out for you.... Oh, my, just think of this. Do you think I should just idle away my time, dressing well and eating well when the great General is taking care of the nation's affairs without sleep?"

Then she told him again about the General's visit to the Kangson Steel Works where the nation's first molten iron had flowed out.

"I know that, too," retorted the garrison commander.

She rose to her feet indignantly. She produced the General's letter which she had kept in her bosom. She had never shown it to anybody. Since she put it in her bosom she had been able to live in the greatest happiness and delight that nobody would ever perceive. She had felt the letter several times a day and thought of the General. Then she

felt as if he was right at her side.

"Here is the General's letter of approval. Letter of approval."

She showed the letter to the garrison commander.

"Letter of approval?!"

The garrison commander took a look at the letter and suddenly became serious.

"This is not a letter of approval."

"What can it be then?"

She insisted that he read the letter aloud in front of her.

"Why can't you read it? Why?"
"I will."

The garrison commander wiped the sweat off his face. He was so hard pressed by her that he kept holding up the unfolded letter but he could not read it instantly. After long moments he opened his lips.

In his letter to chairmen of all provincial, city, county, sub-county and *ri* people's committees, all railway station masters and all local garrison commanders, the General instructed to give every possible convenience to the mother of the late Comrade Choe Wang Jun, the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

The garrison commander's voice was choked. The old woman squatted down in a heap on the floor. The tears welled up in her eyes.

"Look, mother. He wrote this letter for you, but he is still worried about you so that he telephones us every day.... Have you ever thought of this? If you can't ease his worries even a bit...."

Now the garrison commander was almost shouting out of anxiety.

The mother was speechless; she had nothing to say.

"You must leave for Pyongyang by tomorrow morning's train. Don't dillydally, mother.... Do you know the General can't sleep at ease since you left his side?"

"Please stop. Stop now," the mother asked pleadingly. Her voice was tremulous.

"How can I stop? When you go up to Pyongyang now, don't try to come down here...."

"Oh, I know, I know," said the woman imploringly.

"You don't know. Sometime ago the Standing Committee of the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea was held. Do you know what decision they adopted? On your enrollment in the Party. At the meeting the General said that you are the mother who is resolved to start a new life instead of her dead son and he would stand surety for you."

The garrison commander couldn't continue. He too was so moved by the great General's profound love that he had a lumpy throat and the tears gushed to his eyes.

The mother sobbed, remaining seated on the same spot. She tried hard not to cry but the tears streamed down her cheeks.

What else could our great leader General Kim Il Sung give to the mother who was all alone in this wide world even without any grandchild, her husband, son, daughter-in-law and daughter having fallen on the arduous bloody revolutionary road?

He put her up as a revolutionary, as a Party member in the wake of the martyrs who had become immortal by dedicating their lives to the noble cause.

In his very bosom where her son, husband, daughter-in-law and daughter had grown up as revolutionaries, the mother was born to be a Party member now. Thus the mother regained everything she had lost, in the great leader's magnanimous embrace.

Through the tears of happiness, the tears of delight, the mother was meeting her revolutionary son, husband, daughter-in-law and daughter as a Party member.

"General, oh, General," the old woman whispered in a tremulous voice. She barely managed to stand up, supporting herself on the garrison commander's desk. She looked to somewhere far away out of the window, determined to live an immortal glorious life along the blood-marked revolutionary road to follow her son.

(The end)

DO YOU KNOW?

FOLK DANCE "TRIO"

Our folk dance "Trio" is popular with our people and foreigners.

It was originally danced by Sadang, professional folk artistes who peddled songs and dances about the country in the feudal age. It, modified to suit the aesthetic sense of the people in our age, is very graceful and agreeable to the national feeling and life sentiment of our people.

It is played by three dancers with big fans in hands and consists of three parts.

In the first quick part two male dancers with their faces behind fans appear in the middle of the stage with a girl dancer in between as the curtain rises with the vivacious tune, and salute the audience.

In the second slow part dancers perform various dances to the gay tune.

Lusty and dynamic dances continue in the third quick part and dancers give full play to their forte.

It is characteristic of this dance that it, though a folk dance, does not narrate any story through dancing but consists merely of dancing of wonderful skill which contains simple and beautiful movements and arouses gaiety in people.

The rhythm is very lively and quick. Refined foot and wrist movements count for much in the dancing.

This folk dance "Trio", rich in expression and dynamic as well as rhythmical, is valued for inheriting and enriching the rhythms created by our labour-loving people.

"DAY FOR SUPPORT IN RURAL TECHNICAL REVOLUTION"

The "day for support in rural technical revolution" is the day of the working class to support the technical revolution in the countryside in order to free our peasants from toilsome work once and for all and bring about a great upsurge in agricultural production.

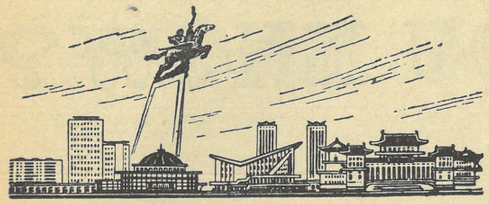
Starting the operation of the large modern Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by its decree dated July 26, 1973, fixed July 27 as the "day for support in rural technical revolution" to convey to posterity the heroic feats performed by our working class in the promotion of the technical revolution in the countryside and to send more tractors and other modern farm machines to the countryside.

Every year our working class greets this day with a vigorous struggle to produce more tractors and other modern farm machines and chemical fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader it admirably carried out the task to send 70,000-80,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp units) to the countryside—an important task set forth by the rural theses—by July 27, 1974.

In the following years it strove to produce more tractors, rice transplanters, harvesters, thrashers and other farm machines and accessories for the countryside.

Its course for support in the rural technical revolution was the glorious path of struggle for the decisive victory in the rural technical revolution, the complete industrialization and modernization of agriculture, and for freeing the peasants from hard labour for good.



NEW HIGHROAD BUILT

A new highroad was completed in the eastern part of Pyongyang, our capital.

It was built in a short time by the capital constructors and assistants through a speed campaign under the guidance of the Party according to the fatherly leader's great plan for capital construction.

It, some 4 km long from the new Pyongyang Maternity Hospital to the bus terminal in the Taedonggang district, is a broad modern road with all necessary underground structures.

It signifies the extension of the capital's developed network of highroads, making the traffic of citizens in the Taedonggang district much more convenient. Modern apartment houses are now under construction along the highroad.

NEWS

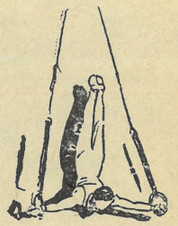
AT THE 1980 RIGA INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTIC COMPETITION

Our gymnasts won two gold medals, one silver medal and two bronze medals at the 1980 Riga International Gymnastic Competition held in the USSR in March. Our gymnasts Kim Gwang Song and Kim Gwang Jin gained 19.3 points respectively and won gold medals in the stationary rings.

Our girl Choe Myong Hui gained 18.8 points and won a silver medal in free exercises.

Another girl Choe Jong Sil gained 18.65 points and 18.75 points in pommeled horse and free exercises and carried off two bronze medals.

The recent competition attracted many excellent gymnasts of 24 countries including our country, the USSR, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Algeria and Mexico.



No. 809486

Radio Engineers in the Making

—AT THE SINHUNG ELECTRIC TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN HUICHON—

Students are optimistic

Various radio apparatuses are assembled

Chong Song Ok deeply studies the great leader's teachings in connection with her work

What a long and long way she has covered for over 20 years as postwoman!

Postwoman in Mountainous Village

—CHONG SONG OK, LABOUR HEROINE OF THE REPUBLIC, DEPUTY TO THE SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY AND HEAD OF THE SINSI BRANCH POST OFFICE, CHONMA COUNTY, NORTH PYONGAN PROVINCE—

She is also an active propagandist of the Party policies

She pays deep attention to the study of her children

Postal matters are brought promptly to people living in the depth of mountains

No. 13502

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